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THE LAST LETTER.

This hand, to night, will surely pen
The fatal word that rends
The chords so cherished once; but then
We both were better friends.
Twill scarcely give us pain at last
To break the silken bond
That bound us to the tender past,
Fair, promising and fond.

And let it go! without a sigh—
At least with slight regret—
For better days are doomed to die,
And we can both forget
A friendship which was that in name—
But was it more—or less?
That brought a sweetness into life
And left a bitterness.

I can send back each souvenir,
And calmly, Heaven knows;
Nor wish to keep one loving line,
Nor bide a withered rose!
No wild pulse thrills my bosom now,
Nor bids my fingers stay;
Our idyl has been dead so long
We'll bury it to-day.

Beneath the careless morrow's smile,
As though the tears that blot
The story of all else that's lost,
In this had been forgot;
And let it be a nameless grave—
A hidden hermitage—
But one to which our sated hearts
Shall make no pilgrimage.

Merely for Amusement.

BY LUCY H. COOPER.

A bright winter's day was shining over New York. The air was cold, sparkling and exhilirating. The sky was of that intense blue seen only in America and Italy. There was scarcely a breath of wind, and the leafless branches of the trees on the sidewalks and the Battery stood up motionless, ice incrusted, and glittering with diamonds under the noonday sun.

The great steamship St. Laurant, eastward bound, and to sail in a few hours for Europe, lay at her wharf, with the steam already whizzing from her waste pipes, and her screw now and then revolving with a single sullen throb that sent the waters whirling and churning into snowy storm far astern.

A well-preserved gentleman of middle age, perhaps thirty-eight, and decidedly handsome, stood on her deck, with hands plunged into the pockets of his overcoat, and a segar between his lips, surveying the busy scene. Business of importance, connected with the firm of which his deceased father had long been a member, and in whose transactions he was still much interested, called Julian Fenton aboard; but he yielded to the necessity of a winter voyage with anything but a good grace.

"Nobody on board to talk to," he said to himself, discontentedly. "Not a New Yorker that is anybody, to be seen. A Mexican family, and a Spanish ditto, both smelling very much of oil and garlic; Madame Coupebourse, the fashionable dressmaker; and half a dozen men that I never heard of before—it is enough to make one swear. And I have been obliged to give up so much to take this trip. There is the Heariston's grand dinner, and the Claypoole's ball, and Miss Delancey's German—Kate Delancey. Ah!"

Seemingly this last was a pleasant remembrance, for he lapsed into a fit of smiling meditation, pulling his mustache abstractedly as he did so. Meanwhile the bustle on the wharf and at the gang plank increased. Porters were hurrying on board with trunks and parcels, and the friends of the departing travelers were saying good by; and hastening on shore; the newspaper and magazine venders were making a last effort to dispose of their wares; and orange women were offering, in frenzied way, unlimited fruit for nominal sums.

In the midst of all this, an elegant private carriage, with the inevitable steamer chair and roll of rugs that make a practiced voyager, drove hurriedly up to the foot of the plank.

"Ah! this looks promising," ejaculated Julian Fenton, going to the side of the vessel, and flinging away his cigar in his suddenly aroused interest.

Only two persons descended from the carriage, one a tall and stylish looking man, and the other a lady. The features of the latter could not be seen, as a heavy veil of thickly worked lace was drawn closely over her face. But her slender, elastic figure, in its close fitting, fur bordered Polonaise, was a model of grace and symmetry, and the foot and ankle which she displayed in mounting the gang plank were so perfect that Fenton uttered another ejaculation, this time one of surprise and admiration.

Mr. Fenton lost no time in following this dainty vision to the cabin, where he found her surrounded by friends, who were uttering their last messages and adieux in a chorus of confused and eager voices. She had meanwhile thrown back her veil, and revealed a very lovely face, with large, soft gray eyes, though the latter were now somewhat disfigured and swollen with weeping. It was a reined, high bred, intellectual looking face, with delicately cut and mobile features, a face that at first impressed Julian Fenton with the idea that he had seen it somewhere or other before, but which, on more prolonged examination, he decided to be wholly unknown to her.

At this moment, the gentleman who had accompanied the fair traveller on board, looked round, caught sight of Mr. Fenton, and, after a whispered colloquy of some moments with his companion, disengaged himself from the group, and came toward Julian, who was leaning against the door-way.

"Mr. Fenton, I believe?" he said, raising his hat as he spoke.

"That is my name, sir."

"Allow me to introduce myself. I am James Castlemaine, of Castlemaine & Co., Bankers."

"Ah! yes, I know," said Julian Fenton, blandly, offering his hand.

"This lady, the widow of my late brother, is about to proceed to Paris," continued the other, bowing again, "and she is without an escort. May I trouble you to look after her a little on the voyage? She has no friends on board; but her aunt is to meet her at Brest, so that your charge will not be a very long nor a very onerous one."

"The latter it could not be," thought Julian Fenton, as he was taken up to be presented to Mrs. Castlemaine.

There was something in her style of beauty, at once matured, refined and intellectual, that suited his fastidious tastes, and he began to think that his voyage would not be such a bad thing after all. The lady gave him a speaking glance from her dark fringed, lustrous eyes, and laid in his palm an exquisitely gloved hand, that in delicacy and symmetry matched the perfect foot he had before noticed.

Just at that moment, the last bell tolled, the last adieu and embraces were hurriedly given and returned; those shore ward bound retired; while the steamer's passengers rushed on deck to take a last look at their friends, and at the sunny shores of their native land.

It is always a solemn moment, no matter for how brief a time the outward bound traveler is going, when the great cables that hold the steamship to the dock are cast off, and thus the last visible link that unites the traveler with home is severed. Then the mighty vessel trembles from stem to stern with the strong throb of the engines, the screw dashes the water into foam, the ship glides onward, the shore recedes and the voyage is fairly begun.

Mrs. Castlemaine did not come to dinner that day. The emotion of parting, and, possibly, the first heavy swell of the ocean, having induced her to remain quietly in her state room. But, as the next day was mild and pleasant, she made her appearance at breakfast in a dark grey traveling dress, trimmed with fur, with a coquettish little hood to match, both of which were exceedingly becoming, the long, tight Polonaise of the former showing off to advantage her lithe, elegant, graceful form, while her beautiful eyes sparkled like stars under the shadow of the latter.

"I am glad to see you able to come to the table, Mrs. Castlemaine," said Julian Fenton, assisting her to place herself comfortably on the narrow sofa. 'Now what shall I order for your breakfast?"

While her breakfast was being prepared, Mrs. Castlemaine chatted with Julian, or talked to the Captain in the purest French, and with the most perfect Parisian accent. How lovely she looked! Her face was one of those mobile, varying expressive ones, which appear best under the influence of conversation or excitement, and her large eyes sparkled like twin diamonds, as the smiles chased each other across her lips, and revealed the deep dimple on either oval cheek. That bright, animated countenance was still a perplexity to Mr. Fenton, so confident did he feel sometimes that he had seen it somewhere else, and yet he was fully persuaded that he had never before met with so charming a woman, and one so entirely to his taste. Above all things he adored style and piquancy in a woman, and Mrs. Castlemaine, to use a much abused word was "stylish," from the dark braids crowning her shapely head, down to the tips of her dainty French kid *bottines*. Then, too, every line about her breathed of grace and elegance. The tall shapely form; the slender white hands; the long tapering foot; the dainty head, so perfectly poised on the graceful throat and sloping shoulders!

The breakfast was succeeded by a promenade on deck, where the skies, and waves, and the sea-gulls were all discussed; and that all-absorbing question at sea, the probabilities of fair winds and favorable weather, or the reverse, was duly debated; and at the close of it the two promenaders had reached a degree of intimacy which a month's acquaintanceship on land, under ordinary circumstances, could scarcely have occasioned. Then Mrs. Castlemaine's sea chair was brought up, and the lady was ensconced in it, so "wrapped and lapped and cosily happed," in furs and shawls, and carriage rugs, that she looked like a very poetical version of an Esquimaux belle. Mr. Fenton placed himself on a bench beside her, and a merry conversation about New York and Paris, and society in those two cities, in the course of which they discovered that they possessed so many friends in common, and found so many topics of mutual interest to talk over, that the lunch hour came and passed unheeded, and it was not till the gathering shadows, as well as their sea-sharpened appetites, told of the approach of dinner time, that they separated, only to meet again at the table, and to be more pleased with each other than even in the morning.

The first day proved to be a sample of the rest. The weather was as mild as midsummer. Mrs. Castlemaine appeared daily at dinner and on deck in the most bewitching of traveling costumes. But Mr. Fenton was not permitted to monopolize her society, accredited escort though he was. The Spanish gentleman, Senor Travera, succumbed at once to the power of her charms; and there was a Frenchman on board, the Baron de Kerrasec, the head of an old Breton and Legitimist family, who lost no time in trying to get up what his countrymen call *une flirtation Americaine*.

Mrs. Castlemaine, as she told Mr. Fenton, had passed nearly all her married life abroad with her husband, who was a confirmed invalid, and she spoke both French and Spanish with perfect fluency, so that she was enabled to reply with ease to the compliments and conversation of her two foreign admirers. Nor were they the only ones she had on board; for there was also a young Bostonian going abroad as Secretary of Legation to one of the smaller European courts; and an elderly Californian, by the name of Westland, who was reputed among the passengers to be of fabulous wealth; to say nothing of Mr. Langford, a Philadelphia gentleman with a mighty pedigree and a very minute purse; and all these fluttered about the fair widow like moths about a candle. It was a marvel to see how perfectly she managed to retain these admirers in a good humor with each other as well as with her bewitching self. She was as adroit in her way as is the juggler who contrives to keep a half dozen balls in motion in the air at one time, without ever letting them strike against each other, or permitting one of them to fall on the ground. But if any of them could lay claim to a shadow of preference, that shade was certainly accorded to Julian Fenton. It was on his arm that she leaned when ascending or descending the slippery staircase that led from the bulwarks to the upper deck; he was her next door neighbor at meals; and if her delicate hand lingered a thought longer in the clasp of any one, it was in his; or if the dark fringed, almond shaped eyes sent sweet, speechless messages more frequently in one direction than another, it was always to Julian Fenton that those marks of preferance were accorded.

And me! How fared it with him under these many bewildering and intoxicating influences! The good ship St. Laurent had not half accomplished her voyage before Mr. Fenton caught himself in the act of seriously weighing all the pros and cons of matrimony. Notwithstanding his state of celebacy, he was still comparatively a young man, and his knowledge of the state of the late John Castlemaine's fortune enabled him to consider the matter from a purely prudential point of view. He tried hard to persuade himself that such was the only light in which he contemplated the chances of his marrying Mrs. Castlemaine, but it would not do; man of the world though he was, and thoroughly imbued with the world's wisdom, he was forced to confess that he was blindly, madly, absurdly in love; as wildly in love, in fact, as ever was a newly graduated school girl with a West Point cadet! How he cursed his own folly, and struggled against the influence of the enchantress during these lonely night watches, when he tossed sleepless on his couch, and sighed for the morning hour that would bring him to her side again, but it was of no use. The bird was firmly limed, and its every struggle only entangled its wings the more securely.

One beautiful moonlight evening, a party was grouped together on the deck, consisting of Mrs. Castlemaine, Mr. Langford, M. de Kerresac, and, of course, Mr. Fenton. The latter, by this time, had grown careless of appearances, and suffered his admiration to become visible to the most casual of lookers on. The conversation had turned on Christian names. M. de Kerrasec had modestly confessed to the possession of six or eight, beginning with Louis and ending with Amadee. Mr. Fenton had been joked a little about Julian the Apostate, and Mr. Langford had proclaimed himself the owner of the very pretty cognomen of Francis.

"It is strange," remarked Mr. Langford, "how much fashion has to do with names. Look at the Nancys, the Bettys, and the Pollys of the last century!"

"Lady Betty Modish, for example," remarked Mrs. Castlemaine, "though she *is* only the heroine of a wicked comedy."

"After all," said Mr. Fenton, "these homely names were better in their way than the affected and sentimental ones now in vogue—Ada, Eva, Maud, Ellie, Rosie."

"Take care, Mr. Fenton," exclaimed Mrs. Castlemaine, holding up her finger, with a playful gesture, "you are growing personal."

"In what way?"

"My name is Rosa, at your service."

"I beg ten thousand pardons; Rosa is a charming name to me. I take back my speech."

"It is not a common name," remarked Mr. Langford.

"No," said Julian, "I do not think I ever met with it before."

"Think a moment, Mr. Fenton. Did you never know a lady named Rosa before?"

Mrs. Castlemaine spoke laughingly, and yet there was a shade of earnestness in her tone.

"Never," answered Julian, after a momentary reflection. "I am quite certain of that."

"Indeed? Then I am fortunate in being the first and only Rosa of your acquaintance."

The conversation here took another turn, and the little discussion was soon seemingly forgotten by all present.

The day before the steamer arrived at Brest, Julian Fenton resolved to put his fate to the touch. Not that he had much fear as to the result; he had self conceit enough to keep him from dreading a refusal. Yet it was with unwonted emotion that he hazarded his avowal.

He was on deck alone with Mrs. Castlemaine. Above them, in a cloudless sky of dark, diamond studded azure, shone the full moon, radiant with the cold, silvery lustre of winter. Around them was the wide, lone waste of waters—the solemn silence of the ocean and the night only broken by the distant sounds of the giant engine that propelled the good ship on her way. The influence of the hour, and of the first true, pure passion that had ever filled his breast, lent his words a new and thrilling eloquence.

Nor was this eloquence seemingly unfelt by his hearer. The fair face looked pale in the cold moonlight, and the shining eyes were softened and shadowed, as if by some new, yet strong emotion.

"You love me, Mr. Fenton? Can I trust you—can I belive your words?"

"You may—you can. I love you as I never loved human being on earth before. Will you not answer me? Mrs. Castlemaine! Rosa, may I hope?"

She drew her slender hand from the clasp that would fain have held it prisoner.

"Not yet. I cannot answer yet. You must be patient—you must wait."

"Wait! And for how long? Can you not comprehend the misery of such suspense?"

She turned her head toward him, with a slight, but forced laugh.

"Is it the accomplished flirt, Julian Fenton, who speaks? I cannot realize the fact. Patience yet for a week or two. I will write to you when I reach Paris. You must give me time to meditate over my answer, for remember that I am no impulsive girl to reply yea or nay in a breath."

"But—"

"Nay; but it must be as I say," she interrupted, holding up her hand to stop his expostulations. "And not another word of love must you speak, while we are on board this ship. I do not want the busy tongues of the passengers to be set wagging about our affairs any more than can be helped."

"These are hard conditions, Mrs. Castlemaine."

"Shall I say No, at once, then?" she asked, playfully, rising as she spoke, and looking bewitchingly lovely in the soft moonlight. "Choose, Mr. Fenton, and I will abide by your choice, whichever it may be."

"Then my motto will be, 'Wait and hope.' But you are a stern tyrant."

"Like most female sovereigns, I believe," she answered smilingly. "Good night, then, and pleasant dreams."

"They will be pleasant, for I shall dream of you."

Another smile, a wave of the hand, and she was gone. Julian Fenton lighted another cigar, and leaned against the bulwarks, meditating dreamily over his future establishment in Fifth Avenue, and cogitating the possibility of securing a certain desirable villa at Newport for himself during the next summer.

It was no wonder that he felt confident of success, in this, the first matrimonial venture he had ever decided upon taking. His good looks, his wealth, his social position, his seventeen years' experience in "our best society," had all combined to lend him attractiveness in the eyes of the fair sex, and he had been petted and sought after to an extent that would have made a meeker man vain. He had for years acted the part of a butterfly among the fairest flowers of his native land, hovering over the sweet and the beautiful, but disdaining to settle anywhere. And now the rover was caught at last—the butterfly was netted—his freedom was gone.

He smiled to himself as he made the silent confession that his heart was thrilling with a new and unwonted emotion and he caught himself lingering before the door of Mrs. Castlemaine's state-room, with a sort of deep, chivalrous tenderness of feeling, that surprised him into something very like a prayer for her safety and repose.

The next day the steamer arrived at Brest, and Mrs. Castlemaine disembarked there, being met on the wharf by an aged lady, who seemed overjoyed at seeing her neice. Mr. Fenton would fain have quitted the ship there also, and journeyed with his lady-love to Paris; but this she positively forbade; so he was forced to content himself with escorting her on shore. Their parting was a very hurried one, but as they shook hands, Mrs. Castlemaine again whispered, "I will write."

Two days after Mr. Fenton's arrival at Meurice's, a letter was handed to him—the letter which he had so ardently expected. The delicate flowing hand, which, though unseen before, bore too distinctly the characteristics of the writer to be mistaken, and the dainty monogram of "R. D. C." on the envelope, were tokens that he welcomed with delight. With an eager hand he tore open the envelope.

"Once upon a time—"

How oddly it began! Could he have been mistaken? He turned to the signature, and read there, Rosa D. Castlemaine, so he recommenced the perusal of the oddly worded missive.

"Once upon a time—for that is, I believe, the way to begin a story about forgotten persons and ancient places, there came to Newport an old lady from Nashville, with a very young niece in her charge. The time was eight years ago, not so very long after the conclusion of the war, and the Ocean House, where these ladies were staying, was anything but gay. The niece, Rose, was a small, shy, timid little person, without any knowledge of the world or of society. This trip to Newport was her first entrance into either—and she found things very dull, and not at all what she imagined. Her aunt's acquaintances were but few in number, and were quite staid old people like herself, so that poor Rose's opportunities for dissipation were mostly confined to an afternoon drive or a seat beside her aunt in the long corridor, which, on Saturday evenings, was filled with a gay and animated crowd, but which, at other times, was stupid enough. It seemed so dull and lonely, too, for her, on those gay Saturdays, when everybody walked and talked, and chatted with their acquaintances, and discussed the last party, or the one to come, and made plans to go hither and thither on pleasant excursions, while she, poor, pale, dark eyed child, sat silent in the shadow beside her aunt, and felt dreary and lonely, and very much inclined to cry for very weariness, and longing for a little of the pleasure that seemed to be sown broadcast all about her, but which never seemed to spring up and bear a bright blossom or fragrant fruit for her.

"One unusually crowded evening, Rose overheard a voice, near her, say, 'A pretty little thing, that dark eyed girl in the corner. Who is she?' The speaker was a tall, fine looking man, the very beau-ideal of a young girl's imagination, handsome, graceful, and elegant looking. The lady whom he addressed turned, looked, and shook her head. But a few minutes after, the young gentleman was brought up by one of Rose's elderly acquaintances, and was introduced as Mr. Julian Fenton.

"From that day thenceforward, Rose lived in a perfumed atmosphere of impossible delights. Julian Fenton was her devoted cavalier. He took her out to drive behind his matchless pair of fast grays; he danced with her; he introduced her to the Newport leaders of fashion; he got invitations for her to all the balls, and fetes and receptions of the season; and, in fine, opened up to her an enchanted world of pleasure and enjoyment, of which she scarcely ever dreamed before. And, withal, he was so kind and so devoted. He interested himself so deeply in all her little affairs, and gave her good advice about her dress and deportment, and taught her all the new steps, and the new figures in the German, and something else besides—he taught her to love him.

"Not that he ever made positive love to her. I will acquit him of that. But love is shone in look and tone, and gesture, and is told in half breathed words and half uttered phrases, as well as when spoken with all the fervor and poetry of Romeo, or of Claude Melnotte. What was he dreaming of, this practiced man of the world, when he took the soft wax of a childish heart, and stamped his image thereupon, only to fling the poor plaything at last, heedless if it were broken in the process or not? Was he indeed innocent of all thought or intent of ill doing when he so disported himself?

"Six weeks and more had passed for Rose in this bright, bewildering whirl of enjoyment and intoxication. The season was near its close, and a brilliant ball, given by one of the leaders of Newport society, was to form the finial to the festivities of the season. Rose prepared for this ball with trembling hands and a throbbing heart. Something of inward premonition told her that on that evening her fate would be decided. Mr. Fenton had been more than usually devoted. Her dress of pale pink silk had been ordered at his suggestion, her hair was dressed in the style he preferred, and her bouquet was an offering from him. So she went out to the ball, bright, joyous and happy, never, so help me Heaven! to dream a foolish love dream any more.

"For this was the conversation that she heard, as she sat trifling with some ice, behind the shelter of a tall stand of plants, too happy to eat her supper, or to think of anything but the coming German, for which she was engaged to Mr. Fenton. The voices were both known to her—one was that of Julian Fenton, the other that of his particular friend, James Wylie.

"Well, Fenton, when is the wedding to be? Am I to congratulate you at once, or is the engagement still a secret? What engagement, and whose wedding? Don't pretend ignorance! Yours, to the little Dunham girl—the Southern rosebud, as Clayton calls her.' 'Nonsense!' cried the other. 'What! I engaged to Rose Denham? It is absolute folly!' 'Well, everybody is talking about it, and you have flirted tremendously with her without a doubt.' 'A flirtation is all very well; matrimony is quite a different thing. No, no! my freedom is my own still, and I mean to keep it. She is a nice, fresh, shy little thing, and I have taken quite an interest in her, and have brought her forward this season, and made her a very positive success.' 'And for what reason, if you really did not care for her?' 'Oh, she is a bright, pleasant girl, and like her very much; she does well enough to amuse one self with for a couple of weeks, though she is rather young and inexperienced for my taste. But the fact is I wanted to serve out Carrie Forrester, for more than one ill turn she has done me lately. Carrie was having things all her own way at newport, until I brought forward this pretty young creature, and then her paint and her thirty years had a hard time of it. Nothing like putting a rosebud beside an old, artificial flower, to show the defects of the latter effectually. No, no; to-morrow I shall say good-by to Miss Denham. We are to read the German together to-night, and that will probably be the last I shall see of her. Oblige me by contradicting the report that we are engaged, whenever you get a chance."

"Rose Denham neither screamed, nor fainted, nor did anything desperate; she merely put aside her plate of ice cream, and asked her escort to bring her a glass of wine. And then she went out and danced, and led the German to admiration, and went back to the hotel, and laid down on her bed with a feeling that her heart was broken. But she did not get brain fever, nor did her broken heart kill her. In point of fact, she was married two years afterward, and did extremely well in a worldly point of view. And for that marriage she had to thank Julian Fenton, for it was only the aching, hollow feeling, that was left when love and hope were literally crushed out of her existence, that ever led Rose Denham to give ear to John Castlemaine.

"For you know me now; you must recognized me long ago, totally as you had forgotten me. It was not to be wondered at. I was but one of the myriad of unnoted girls with whom you have passed some of the superfluous hours that often hang so heavy on your hands.

"And now you come to me to sue for the heart that once might have been yours for the asking; nay, that once was yours, wholly and entirely for a few brief weeks long years ago. But to-day I make answer that, I cannot love you, for I know you too well. That I did love you once, I have confessed, without hesitation, but when you dealt my heart the blow that crushed it, the stroke so shattered the worthless idol it contained.—you may call me a false, cold hearted coquette, if you will; but my conscience is clear; I used no effort, and put forth no wiles to attract you. Moreover, I am but what you yourself have made me.—The timid, loving, inexperienced, trusting girl, exists no longer. You are not the first Frankenstein that has beheld the creature of his own fashioning turn against him. If you have indeed loved me, with a true and sincere passion, (which, pardon me if I doubt,) then we are quits at last. I was the amusement of your season at Newport, you have served to divert the tedium of my late voyage. Again, I repeat, we are quits.

"ROSA DENHAM CASTLEMAINE."

"Who is that charming woman that we passed just now?" asked a French count of Julian Fenton, as they were driving through the Bois de Boulonge, some six months later.

"That lady," answered Julian, with a slight flush, "is a countrywoman of my own—Mrs. Castlemaine."

"I beg your parson, *mon cher*," interposed the Baron de Kerrasec, who formed a third in the party, "she is your countrywoman, it is true, but she is Mrs. Castlemaine no longer. She was married, three weeks ago, to the Russian Prince Orlanoff, and they start for St. Petersburgh to-morrow.—*Peterson for June.*

THE VALLEY OF THE PO

Interesting Facts Concerning This Valley.

From Medill's Letter to the Chicago Tribune.

After a long delay in Florence, I proceeded to make a tour through

THE GREAT VALLEY OF THE PO.

I had read and heard much about it, but really did not comprehend it until after I had traveled over it, or rather had "swung the circle" around it. It may be briefly described as a vast oblong plain, walled in by mountains on three sides, and facing the Adriatic Sea on the fourth. It is bounded by the Alps on the north, the Appenines on the south, the Maratime Alps on the east, and the Adriatic on the west. The three ranges of mountains so circumscribe the Po Valley as to give it the exterior outline of an ox bow, or a great letter U. Traversing the center of it runs the River Po for a distance of more than 300 miles, reckoned on an air line, and it divides the valley into two equal parts, or halves. But following the windings of the river from its fountain head at Mt. Cenis to its deltas at the sea, the length of its main channel exceeds five hundred miles. The Valley of the Po being thus flanked by great mountains for more than seven hundred miles, whose crests are covered with snow all the year round, the discharges of water into the main conduit which leads to the sea must necessarily be very great at particular seasons. A good map shows more than one hundred branches, or subordinate rivers, which, rising in the mountains, flow into the main channel; and, in the spring of the year, when all of these affluents are swollen by rains and melting snows on the mountain slopes, and pour their floods simultaneously into the Po, inundations of enormous proportions and frightful consequences result therefrom. Sometimes the loss of life is great, and the destruction of property is almost incalculable. Last spring—1873—the almost unprecedented overflows of the Po and its tributaries inflicted a loss on the agricultural interests of this valley estimated at $20,000,000, the evil consequences of which have been felt all over Italy. The wheat crop was not short, leaving none to export, and compelling some to be imported. The "balance of trade" was deranged, and the premium on gold advanced six per cent.; that is, the Italian paper money, which had been worth before the freshet ninety-two per cent. of coin, was depreciated, in consequence of the damage done, to eighty-six per cent. The promise of a good harvest this season has reduced the discount from fourteen per cent. to eleven within a few weeks past. The Government has also been a heavy loser of revenue by reason of the bad crops of last season, and times have been hard in Italy, though there has been no panic.

As before stated, the Valley of the Po extends from east to west across the Italian Peninsula, from the Appenines to the Adriatic—a distance, on an air line, of nearly three hundred miles. The width of the valley between the mountain walls which bound the plain averages about eighty-five miles; and it contains something like twenty-six thousand square miles of land, as level and rich as the prairies of Illinois. The mountain slopes and valleys, which are cultivated and densely populated, will add about four thousand square miles to the Po Valley—making in all thirty thousand square miles of arable land, or an area something larger than the State of Indiana. On this plain, and within those mountain confines, there live and are subsisted

TWELVE MILLIONS OF SOULS.

This area is scarcely as large as Ireland, but it supports twice the population of that thickly inhabited island. It contains as many people as the ten Western States, including Ohio and Wisconsin, while its territory is but the size of the mallest of them. The ten Western States, if populated as densely as the valley of the Po, would contain 220,000,000 of inhabitants—that is to say, 400 to the square mile. This valley bears the same relation to the rest of Italy, agriculturally speaking, that the Western States do to the whole Union.

The best husbandry in Italy is seen in the Po Valley. The soil is tilled with all the care bestowed on a garden, throughout the entire extent. Labor is superabundant, and cheap beyond the American conception of compensation. The chief implements of tillage are the spade and hoe. Plows are more or less employed; but where one plow is seen turning a furrow, a hundred spades are at work digging and subsoiling the fields. Manure is gathered and applied to the crops with the utmost care, but the experience of many centuries proves that

IRRIGATION ACTS UNFAILINGLY AS A MANURE,

and restores the strength of the soil as fast as the crops exhaust it. Thus there are thousands of meadows which yield four or five cuttings of hay each season, and having continued to do so for generations, in response to careful and systematic irrigation. The famous Parmesan cheese is manufactured in the heart of this valley, extending from Parma up to Milan, from milk of cows fed on grass grown by irrigation. They are not allowed to pasture on the meadows, but the grass is cut and carried to the stalls, and the resulting manure is most carefully preserved and applied to the grain and root crops.

The reason that artificial irrigation is so beneficial to the land in restoring its productive strength, is that the water from the hills and mountains holds in solution various salts, lime, ammonia and alluvial sediment, which, when spread in thin sheets over the fields, soak into the soil. Evaporation only withdraws the water, leaving behind all the other fertilizing properties and substances carried along by the water. Thus, every time a field is wetted by irrigation, it is, in fact, also manured. Hence, the fertility of those lands seem to be utterly inexhaustible, as they yield as luxuriant harvests now as they have ever done these ten or twelve centuries. American farmers understand very little about the extraordinary value of systematic irrigation of land. If they were to visit Italy or France, they would open their eyes wide, and carry back with them some useful ideas and knowledge of the art of good farming.

Almost any acre of the Po Valley is susceptible of artificial irrigation, and is moistened in that manner. A brief description of

THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY

will show the reader how this is possible. In the first place, the valley, to the eye of the traveler, is a perfectly level plain—even less undulating than the prairies of Illinois; nevertheless, it declines from the base of the mountain-walls towards its center like a dish. For the first few miles from the mountain the decline may be fifteen or twenty feet to the mile, which becomes gradually less as the plain approaches the Po on either side, which runs at a mean distance of forty to fifty miles from, and parallel to, the Alps on the one side and the Apennines on the other, throughout its whole course to the sea. The numerous streams which flow into it from the mountain ranges have a fall of 250 to 400 in the distance which they traverse through the plain. At Turin, the Po itself is 820 feet above the level of its mouth. But this is not far from the base of the Alps. At Cremona, half way between Turin and the sea, the elevation of the Po is 320 feet above the Adriatic. From this description of the topography of the great plain, it will be seen that water can be drawn by lateral canals from any of the hundreds of mountain streams which flow down into the main channel; and from these canals it can be distributed to every field and patch of ground. As the traveller flies along the valley in the train, he catches glimpses of multitudes of these irrigating canals traversing the plain in every direction. They are employed for the double purpose of irrigation and drainage. For the former, they are carried within embankments some height above the surface level of the fields; and, for the latter, in channels below it. Their banks are thickly planted with trees, for purposes of ornament and fuel, and of shade to protect the earth from the drying rays of the sun in the hot season of the year. Rice is grown all over the lower Valley of the Po very luxuriantly; those irrigating canals furnish the water to flood the seed at the proper stages of its growth. Many of the canals are large enough for navigable purposes, and the traveler frequently sees market-boats, propelled by sails or oars, traversing the plain to and from the neighboring market towns. There are

THOUSANDS OF MILES

of these irrigating canals in the Po Valley. Many of them were constructed before the time of the Cæsars, others before the time of Christ, and some date as far back as the period of Julius and Augustus Cæsar. The old Romans knew all about the advantages and benefits to be derived from artificial irrigation, and practiced it in Central and Southern Italy centuries before the Christian era.

The Duty of a Woman to be a Lady.

Wildness is a thing which a girl cannot afford. Delicacy is a thing which cannot be lost and found. No art can restore to the grape its blood. Familiarity without love, without confidence, without regard, is destructive to all that makes woman exalting and ennobling.

"The world is wide, these things are small;
They may be nothing, but they are all."

Nothing? It is the first duty of a woman to be a lady. Good breeding is good sense. Bad manners in a women is immorality. Awkwardness may be inexcusable. Bashfulness is constitution. Ignorance of etiquette is the result of circumstances. All can be condoned, and do not banish man or woman from the amenities of their kind. But self-possessed, unshrinking and aggressive coarseness of demeanor may be reckoned as a State Prison offense, and certainly merits that mild form of restraint called imprisonment for life. It is a shame for women to be lectured on their manners. It is a bitter shame that they need it. Women are the umpires of society. It is they to whom all the mooted points should be referred. To be a lady is more than to be a Prince. A lady is always in her right inalienably worthy of respect. To a lady, Prince and peasant alike bow. Do not be restrained. Do not have impulses that need restraint. Do not wish to dance with the Prince unsought; feel differently. Be such that you can confer honor. Carry yourselves so loftily that men shall look up to you for reward, not at you in rebuke. The natural sentiment of the man toward woman is reverance. He loses a large means of grace when he is obliged to account her a being to be trained into propriety. A man's ideal is not wounded when a woman fails in worldly wisdom; but if in grace, in tact, in sentiment, in delicacy, in kindness, she should be found wanting, he receives an inward hurt.—*Gail Hamilton.*

Pioneers of Civilization.

A friend of mine who has visited or resided in most of the Polynesian Islands informs me that on one occasion he landed on a Pacific Island, the only white inhabitants of which where two Liverpool sailors, once shipmates, but now mortal enemies, and each of whom had his faction at daggers drawn with the other. During their stay, the chief object of either was to solemnly warn the sailors against having anything to do with the other, each of them accusing his quondom friend of being lost to all respect and honesty, even so far as these virtues go in Polynesia. They left them at the head of their rival factions, and as ships seldom touch at that particular islet, they may possibly be there still. On another occasion, my friend found a petty native King who had two New York "Bowery boys" as chief advisers and Ministers. His Majesty had certainly profited by their intercourse, but in a peculiar way. His English was limited, but choice. After hailing his visitor with a cheery "How goes it, old hoss!" he anxiously inquired if he was "the bully boy with the glass eye," and finding that he was not that eminent personage, as a *dernier ressort*, he interrogated him as to the fact of his "killing for Keyser," and whether he "run with the machine," the Polynesian potentate, under the tuition of his scapegrace companions, evidently considering that the pursuits indicated by the New York slang phrases mentioned were the highest honors which a gentleman with a brass-buttoned coat an a pale face could attain to!—*Cassell's "Races of Mankind."*

A Healthy Individual.

The following is the last thing written by the late "Artemus Ward." Until quite recent I've been a healthy individooal. I'm nearly sixty and yit I've got a muskle into my arm which don't make my fists resemble the tred of a canary bird when they fly about and hit a man. Only a few weeks ago I was exhibitin' in East Skowhegan, in a buildin' which had formly ben ockepied by a pugylist—one of them fellers which hits from the shoulder and teaches the manly arts of self-defens. And he cum and said he was goin' in free in consekence of previsly ockepying sed buildin', with a large yeller dog. I sed, "To be sure, sir, but not with these yeller dog." He sed, "Oh, yes." I sed, "Oh, no." He sed, "Do you want to be ground to powder?" I sed, "Yes, I do, if there is a powder grindest handy." When he struck me a dog-gun blow in the left eye, which caused the concern to at once close for repairs; but he didn't hurt me any more. I went for him energetically. His parents lived near by, and I will simply state that fifteen minutes after I had gone for him his mother, seeing the prostrate form of her son approachin' the house onto a shutter carried by four men, run out doors, keerfully looked him over, and sed, "My son, you've been foolin' round a thrashin' maskeen. You went in at the end where they put the grain in, commenced with the straw, and then got up in the thingamajig and let the horses feed on you, didn't you, my son?" You can judge by this what a disagreeable person I am when I'm angry.

A Terrible Thirty Minutes' History.

East Wayne County (Tenn.) Chronicle says Mr. Kyle was at a neighbor's house-raising, and Mrs. Cyle, with the smaller of her two children, went to a spring near by, to do her washing. After being engaged some time, she heard a scream from her little girl, whom she had left at the house, and hastening to the scene, it was her horror to behold a large rattlesnake lying there with its fangs fastened in the child's arm. She succeeded in killing the snake, and then, thinking of her child, which she had left at the spring, hastened there, only to find that this one had climbed up to the tub of water, fell in, and was drowned. This nearly crazed her, and she ran with all her might to the neighbor's where the house-raising was held, screaming with excitement, called to her husband, who at the time was upon the building, and he, through excitement, in trying to get down, pulled a piece of timber off upon him and fell, killing him instantly. The friends then went back to where the child and snake were, only to find each dead lying on the floor. This all happened within thirty minutes.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1874.

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Our Agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the *same time* one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Postoffice, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The Magazines and papers are all sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

NEW YORK PROHIBITIONISTS.

The Prohibitionists of New York have nominated a full State ticket. Of course they do not expect to elect it; but then, by pursuing this course, they may help the anti-temperance men into office. The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, in commenting upon the action of the temperance men, says:

> The shamelessness of the temperance agitators in this State has a notable illustration in the action of the Prohibition Convention at Auburn. These men are perfectly conscious that the successful issue of their movement (for which they claim 50,000 votes) would be to defeat the Republican party, to defeat General Dix, one of the few temperance men now in the Governor's chair in any of the thirty-seven States, and to let in a Mill River flood of the evils against which they contend. But such folly and wrong are not unexpected. They have over and over again been exhibited in the councils of those who become crazed by the maddening draughts of cold water, and who show a fatal facility for being hoisted by their own petard.

It is not enough for Prohibitionists that Governor DIX has been a temperate and a temperance man all his days. He is not recognized as a member of the Prohibition party; therefore, he must be defeated. As it is in New York, so it is all over the country. Every fanatical whim of weak bigots must be endorsed, or a man must be proscribed. General results are of no account with such persons. What do they care for having temperate and temperance men for rulers, so long as such men do not adopt every absurdity of Prohibition fanatics? Unless they can have temperance in *their* way, they don't want temperance at all. By uniting with the Republicans of New York in the support of General DIX, they might secure the election of a lifelong temperance man, an honest officer, and a patriotic citizen, but by pursuing the course which they have marked out for themselves, they may secure the election of any one but a temperate or a temperance man for Governor of their State. How exceedingly foolish—how wanting in devotion to principle—for men to pursue a course which can only result in the complete defeat of the objects for which they profess a willingness to sacrifice all other things.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

While we cannot hope for that degree of prosperity which would have been enjoyed by the people had Congress promptly supplied a sufficient amount of currency to meet the demands of business, the ample crops throughout the country must give increased activity to trade. There is now a reasonable certainty of the largest crop ever harvested in the States, and this fact, coupled with the advantages which the producing sections of country may derive from the new currency law, can not fail to inspire business confidence and insure increased prosperity. During this month, the July dividends, amounting to $60,000,000, will be distributed, and much of this currency, which has been comparatively idle for a time, will doubtless seek the channels of trade and contribute to the improvement of business. The prospects, therefore, are favorable for great improvement in trade during the coming summer and fall months.

☞ The Cincinnati *Gazette's* Washington correspondent says: "The Secretary of State has designated CHARLES W. JONES, of Ohio, and THOMAS J. SEMMES, of Louisiana, both lawyers of the District of Columbia, to prepare historical references and indexes and synopses of the opinions necessary to complete the publication of the revised series. Both of these gentlemen have been engaged in the preparation of these indexes, and are now employed elsewhere for the present."

BENEFICIARY THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION.

The system of beneficiary theological education, after a trial of a quarter of a century has been pronounced a failure by many, if not all, religious denominations who have established it. Pauper schools for the education of poor pious young men have not been productive of attracting towards that profession either the talented or the healthy young men of our nation. Men of the right stamina refuse board, clothes and education at the hands of charity, and thus it has happened that our beneficiary theological institutions have been filled with students from the lower grades of society, who, ambitious to occupy a better position than that in which they were born, and yet too indolent to carve out their own career by honest labor, have accepted the aid of these colleges, and thereby men of fourth rate intellect only have been obtained for the ministry. Naturally enough the pauper students of beneficiary theological institutes have not raised the standard of the ministerial profession. Most of them were delicate, sickly boys, weak in intellect, who, unable to make a living in any other life avocation, took to the ministry because they could receive board, clothing and education gratis, and be assured of a situation when their course of study was completed.

With students of this class, bright, healthy and talented young men find no congeniality, since without the inherent independence in human nature which refuses the bread of charity, there are seldom found such exalted characteristics as lead to eminence in any profession. Therefore, it is no wonder that the Bishop of Maryland, at the annual Convention of his State, recently held, lamented the tokens of visible decline in the numbers and intellectual calibre of those who offered themselves as candidates for holy orders, or that in the Presbyterian Church the measures so long adopted for the increase and education of the ministry, have not been found to yield the fruits which were expected, and that the American Baptist Educational Commission is discouraged, because, notwithstanding the abundant means provided, there is not manifested "a profounder interest in the increase and education of the ministry," while the "American Educational Society," and the "Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education" have united, in order to encourage young men to study for the ministry. The fact of the matter is, that free theological schools, with board and clothing gratis, are no more necessary than free law schools or medical colleges. The clerical profession is an honorable one, and should be made more so by giving to every competent clergyman a salary sufficient to enable him to support a family in comfort, if not in affluence. Were this the case, so many weak, delicate impoverished young men, possessing not even ordinary intellectual qualities, and mentally and physically unfit for any of the laborious occupations of life, would not crowd the ministerial profession, while others gifted with mental, moral and bodily health, would not eschew the ministry. Free and numerous as the educational advantages now are in the United States, those who lack the energy or the executive ability to acquire the requisites which will fit them for any learned profession, are unworthy of it and rather a disgrace than an honor to any calling which they may pursue. Therefore, the sooner theological Colleges, which furnish board, clothes, lodging and education gratis, are done away with, the better for the ministerial professions and the church. We speak thus plainly, because numerous instances have come to our knowledge where the beneficiaries of theological institutions have disgraced the clerical profession, and possessed no qualities whatever, either mental, moral, or physical, calculated to make them an honor to their profession, or in fact to any avocation of life, who merely studied for and embraced the ministry because they were sure of a good living and an education for nothing. In alluding to these hospital colleges for the clergy, a contemporary truthfully says: "It is under the pressure of this auxiliary machinery that a herd of young men, 'poor, but pious,' have been thrust into the ministry, with small credit to themselves and no profit to the church that has fostered them."

☞ All the larger cities of the Union now make provisions for teaching drawing in the Public Schools, notwithstanding that much opposition is manifested thereto, by penny wise and pound foolish members of Boards of Education, even in Boston. Nevertheless, drawing as an art continues to be very popular, and large numbers of pupils are availing themselves of the privileges afforded by the Public Schools to become proficient in drawing and designing. Contemporaries speak of the excellent results already apparent from attention to the art, since it is producing the trained artisans which intelligent manufacturers say are so needful to national progress, as this knowledge only is destined to increase the commercial value of American manufactures, and to place them in direct competition with those of England, Belgium, Germany and France.

☞ European telegrams announce the end of the great strike of the Ironston miners, which for several months past has caused all cessation of labor in the Cleveland District of England. The miners agreed to the terms of their employers and accepted the reduction of one-eighth of their wages. The rapid and great decline in the price of iron throughout the world has made reduction in the cost of its production a necessity. Ironmongers had fully concluded to stop work if forced to pay the same prices as formerly for labor, and the miners had no alternative but to submit.

☞ There need be no uneasiness in Washington political circles about the South and West. They are not yet crazy on the subject of electing BLAINE to the Presidency in 1876. The Eastern States have undertaken to crush every Western man of prominence who favored an increase of currency, which may account for the coolness of said West and South upon the subject named.

AN EMINENT CONVERT TO SPIRITUALISM.

Another scientist and savan is claimed as a convert to the doctrine of modern Spiritualism in the person of Professor ALFRED R. WALLACE, who, with DARWIN, shares the reputation of having originated the theory of natural selection. Professor WALLACE is the author of a number of articles in the *Fortnightly Review* upon the later developments of so-called spiritual manifestations, although, like Mr. CROOKES, the erudite editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, he cannot explain these phenomena upon any scientific foundations, and, like so many who have written upon this incomprehensible subject, he only affirms his faith in the doctrine that the souls of the dead have power to revisit the earth and to make their presence apparent to their friends by speaking through mediums, rapping, table tipping, writing, moving heavy bodies by invisible force, playing upon musical instruments in the dark, introducing fruits and flowers into rooms, exhibiting spirit portraits, etc. After giving a history of spiritualism for the past quarter of a century, Professor WALLACE affirms that it embraces enough evidence of its truths to make it apparent to all mankind did they but investigate its mysteries, and he thererore deprecates the sneers and jibes of those scientists who, without study or investigation, pronounce spiritualism a humbug and a delusion, while he commends Mr. CROOKES as a conscientious man, who has spared no labor or perseverance to search for the truth. It is very evident that Mr. WALLACE is not only a firm believer in Spiritualism in all its phases, but an earnest supporter of its doctrines and teachings, and as if to inspire confidence in his own faith, and to give it respectability, he cites the names of many eminent personages who have become converts to it, among them Professor VASLEY, the Electrician, Professor MORGAN, the Mathematician, Mr. W. H. HARRISON, F. R. S., WILLIAM and MARY HOWETT, HIRAM POWERS, GERALD MASSEY, TENNYSON and LONGFELLOW, KOSSUTH and GARIBALDI, Sir RODERIC MURCHISON and GUIZOT, the historian, and a long list of men and women whose names have become famous in the world of literature, science and art.

Professor WALLACE very forcibly argues that a faith which enumerates among its followers the names of so many persons, who, by their superior intellectual endowments, have risen above the masses of humanity, deserves a more cordial and just treatment from the critics than it has hitherto received, and he censures the unbelief of those who condemn it without investigation. While the learned Professor may not be wholly wrong in these views, he evidently ignores the fact that few people who are engaged in any of the industrial or literary avocations, find life long enough to devote the time to this subject requisite to its thorough study, and accomplish the labor necessary to success in other pursuits. Furthermore, many who have given time, thought, and money to the comprehension and study of spiritual manifestations, have explained, or thought they could account for them by natural laws, while others, somewhat skeptical, had their little faith wrecked by the undoubted impositions of mediums. That many as yet inexplicable facts, or phenomena, are connected with so-called spiritual manifestations, few thinking persons are prepared to contradict, but that these are produced by the disembodied spirits of the dead, many will doubt until evidences of a different character are given to the world than have hitherto been connected with Spiritualism, like the foretelling of some great event in plain, unmistakable language, or otherwise throwing light upon some unexplained mystery. It is well known that Lady FRANKLIN applied to all the mediums of christendom, with whom she could communicates to obtain tidings of her husband, and that none of them could describe his whereabouts or say whether he was alive or dead. Neither was any reliable information given of the success of Captain HALL'S expedition, although public interest was aroused for months before news was heard of the daring explorer and his adventurous companions. Had the death of Captain HALL been promulgated through spirit evidence at the time it occurred, the discovery would have doubtless made many converts, and Professor WALLACE been saved the trouble of lecturing intelligent people who reason from cause to effect for want of faith.

☞ The Rev. Father TERRY, Chicago's last clerical sensation, is described as a brilliant young man of Irish descent, who, should he chose to labor in the field of literature, cannot fail to reap a rich harvest. His lecture in that city recently before the Irish Literary Association on the "Poetry of Genesis," caused him to be exiled from that Heretical City to missionary duty among the heathen of Ottawa, according to some authorities, and according to others brought about his dismissal from the Catholic Church, of which he was a bright and shining ecclesiastical light. In this lecture Father TERRY advanced the idea that the stories of Eden and man's creation are poems, and that the creation of EVE from one of ADAM'S ribs is a divine fiction, while the history of the deluge and the rainbow likewise partake of the nature of poetic fiction. Sodom and Gomorrah, in his opinion were burned as was Chicago, and had the historian who recorded those events been as minute as modern newspaper chroniclers, he would doubtless not have omitted to give an extensive notice of the refractory animal of Mrs. O'LEARY'S, who kicked over the kerosene lamp and gave birth to those catastrophes. He further argued that true religion and science could never be at variance, but always worked hand in hand. What more he would have said, was prevented by his being sent on a distant mission to the heathen, among whom lectures on "The Poetry of Genesis" will not be popular entertainment.

☞ It is positively asserted, and most authoritatively contradicted that Queen Victoria will visit Russia in September.

REBELLION IN PERU.

The last South American steamer brings information of an extensive rebellion in Peru. The Department of Cuzco is in a very disturbed condition, owing to large bands of depredators, who refuse to labor, rob railroad trains, and who, under efficient leaders, have organized quite an army, raised the standard of insurrection, and are endeavoring to overthrow the present government. No political issues are apparent, the chief object of the rebels being a desire to rob and plunder, and resist all law, order or discipline. The Department of Puno has followed the example of Cuzco, a Colonel SALAS with an armed band, having bid open defiance to the authorities. Recently, accompanied by two hundred and fifty desparadoes, he waylaid a pay car near Lima, whither a large sum of money was being conveyed to pay laborers upon the public works. The attempt happily proved a failure, but SALAS, with surprising audacity, mustered additional forces and actually laid siege to the city of Cuza, the ancient capital of the Incas. The citizens rallied to the defense of their homes, and under the command of their Prefect, sought to drive away the besiegers. They were but partially successful, however, and with renewed forces the latter returned to the siege, farther results of which were not known when the steamer sailed.

In the Department of Arequipa a revolt was attempted, but it was promptly suppressed. Aside from these disturbances, the failure of two prominent bankers and merchant princess of Lima have caused great financial embarrassment. They had been in business many years and obtained the confidence of all the monied element in the country, and enormous funds had been deposited with them, upon much of which no securities had been given, and the losses consequently fall upon the depositors. Disastrous speculations are said to have brought about these failures, which, together with the unsafe condition of the country and the apparent weakness of the government in suppressing the insurrections, have caused great and general depression and business stagnation.

☞ The healing virtues of Bethesda spring water are about to be eclipsed by the waters of Lourdes, which are being very extensively imported into America by the jolly pilgrims who have recently visited that far-famed shrine in France, celebrated for the canonization of a young lady, who was afflicted with a nervous disease, and who, being to good for this wicked world, died young, and in some inexplicable way, the waters of Lourdes, since her death, are supposed to have become impregnated with healing virtues, which, like patent medicine, cure every disease with which humanity is afflicted. Saratoga, Eaton Rapids, Waukesha, and the cancer-curing springs of "Varmount," will take notice, and if they do not desire to lose their reputations, they must imitate France and immediately canonize their tutelary saints from among some of the pious and believing ladies who have drank an overdose of their waters, and in consequence thereof taken their exit from a sinful world to enjoy the society of saints beyond the skies. Those who desire to obtain the water of Lourdes can obtain it from the Rev. I. LEWIS, St. Mary's Church, Clifton, Stapleton P. O., Richmond county, New York, where it is kept constantly on hand, at reasonable prices.

☞ The Rochester *Democrat* is undoubtedly a believer in BEECHER. It says:

> If we were chosen to select from the somewhat redundant population of this country the best theologian, the most accomplished poet, the grandest philosopher, the humanitarian of the noblest heart, the finest student in political economy, the most graceful politician, the ablest preacher, the most versatile of men in all branches of literature, the best exponent of common sense, the ablest defender of the right regardless of consequences, the most earnest enemy of the wrong,—we should make a lottery, placing a hundred names in a hat, and every name should be that of Henry Ward Beecher, guilty or not guilty.

☞ A large water spout formed in the harbor of Havana on the 31st inst., and passing through the ships at anchor, caused heavy damage to many vessels, capsizing a Russian ship and sinking several small boats. Fortunately no lives were lost. The men-of-war in port fired blank cartridges as soon as possible, which caused the volume of water to dissolve.

☞ It is reported that Messrs. CATTELL and BLOW have declined the appointment as Commissioners of the District of Columbia. It was generally believed the ex Governor DENNISON would decline, but it now begins to look as though he would accept. The Governor has friends who will undoubtedly urge him very strongly to accept the position.

☞ As we predicted some weeks since, the British House of Lords decided that, in the MORDAUNT divorce case, proceedings shall continue, notwithstanding the acknowledged insanity of Lady MORDAUNT. If Lord MORDAUNT is, therefore, successful, he will obtain a divorce and be relieved of payment of alimony.

☞ All the leading merchants of Havana have signed an agreement to receive foreign coin at the following rates of valuation: The pound sterling at $5; Louis d'or at $4; American $20 gold piece at $21; the Mexican, Chilian, Costa Rica and Peruvian new ounce at $17, and 100 Spanish reals at $5.40.

☞ The County Commissioners of Hampden county, Mass., have directed the Mill River Reservoir Company to securely reconstruct the dams of the Searsville and Upper Goshen reservoirs, and have recommended the building of a wing to the dam of the lower reservoir of Goshen.

☞ There is yet remaining $10,000 belonging to the Civil Service Commission, and of course that body will not adjourn and leave such a balance in the Treasury. There is no precedent for such conduct.

☞ The Democrats of Maine, like the Republicans, are out in favor of an immediate return to hard money. Thus partisanship is lost sight of in this sectional controversy.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MACMAHON.

Respect, if not admiration, for the MACMAHON Administration has been largely on the increase during the past ten days, for nothing succeeds like success in France, and the same maxim appears to be equally applicable to the rest of the world. The quick and decisive measures employed at Versailles, when the violently hostile demonstrations were made against the Deputies obnoxious to the Imperial party, have, to all present appearances, checked the progress of insurrection, and the success which crowned the prompt action of the Government in the maintenance of public order has inspired confidence in its strength and ability. The quarrel between M. GAMBETTA, the Republican leader, and M. DE SAINTE CROIX, the representative of the Bonaparte element, was, happily for the peace of their country, nipped in the bud, and the prompt arrest of M. DE SAINTE CROIX and his well-merited punishment for his brutal assault, and the suppression of certain journals who sought to foment dissensions for no other purpose than to inaugurate civil war, have thus far prevented the anticipated outbreak through which the Imperialists hoped again to control the destinies of France.

Thus, while the enemies of the MACMAHON Government charge it with lack of positive or definable character, and continue to assert that it has settled nothing, and can settle nothing, which will lead to the permanent establishment of any form of government, it quietly contradicts the veracity of these charges by effectually demonstrating that it *is* a government, nevertheless, which maintains public order and affords security to person and property, which conducts its departments and all its complicated machinery with such quiet tact and wonderful executive ability, that strict discipline is maintained without manifest effort, while the antagonism of neighboring nations is, so far as possible, softened by wise avoidance of offense. Had the government been supremely inactive during the past two weeks and permitted the contending Republican and Imperialist factions to carry their animosities from the Assembly to the arbitration of the dueling code, one duel would have led to others, and the storm which has threatened the present Republic would before this have broken out. Now, however, France appears in a different aspect to the world, and the discovery is suddenly made that during the MACMAHON administration she has not retrograded socially or politically, that her financial condition is sound, her agricultural and mechanical interests very flourishing, and that in every respect, manifest improvement is apparent since the downfall of the Empire. That Prussia, Russia, Great Britain and Austria, are not ignorant of the improved situation of France, is very perceptible, and that since the return of the Bourbons or Orleanists to her throne is hopeless, that they tacitly favor the success of Imperialism is evident from the affectionate demonstrations which they constantly evince towards the ex Empress and the Prince Imperial. The long continued success of a Republic in France bodes no good to Imperial or Monarchial rule in the rest of Europe, and, therefore, if the latter government can not be re-established, they would prefer the former. Thus far, however, the chief magistrate of France, and his newly appointed Cabinet, are manifesting both prudence and circumspection, and withal so much strength and firmness of power, that a revolution cannot be inaugurated with the ease which the enemies of Republicanism hoped, notwithstanding the apparent strength of Retroactionists and Imperialists.

☞ Last year, Mr. DARLING, of Athens, Ga., dug an Early Rose potato and kept it as a curiosity, on account of its extraordinary size. When it was cut open the other day, it was found full of well developed young potatoes—a noteworthy number of them. This is one of the most bewildering cases of spontaneous generation. The old potato with its progeny has been sent away for the inspection of "scientists."

☞ Ex Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, Ex-Minister BLOW of Missouri, and Ex Senator CATTELL of New Jersey, constitute the Provisional Government of the District of Columbia. How would it do for this Provisional Government to feed the people of the District? The old contractors for feeding the Camp Jackson soldiers could make a nice thing out of such a job.

☞ The oldest grandchild of Queen Victoria, the son of the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, is now fifteen years of age. He is represented as a fine, promising lad, although paralyzed in the right arm, a malady of whose cure the best physicians of Berlin have no hope.

☞ The Eastern Republican journals do not "go crazy" over the platform of the Maine Democracy, in favor of free trade and hard money. Why not? If they want scarcity of money, low wages, and reduced prices, why not go the entire figure?

☞ To show the growing popularity of horse flesh in Paris, it is stated that the carcases of 803 horses, mules and asses were sold in that city in 1867; in 1870, the number was 1,992; and in 1873 the number reached 5,618.

☞ The new Secretary of the Treasury is remembered at Canonsburg, Pa., as the boy who wore a calf skin vest. His success in life is not a little due to his connection with a calf's skin, however.

☞ DAWES and HOAR both decline a renomination for Congress. They think Congress a mud-hole from whence it is difficult to make a leap into a higher position.

☞ Mr. DaLong, late U. S. Minister to Japan, announces himself as a candidate for the United States Senate from Nevada.

☞ The Cinnabar mines of Mexico are yielding very heavily, four new companies having recently been formed to work them.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Since it has been definitely settled that no appropriation in aid of the Centennial Exposition can be expected from Congress, and that the resolution of that body which provides "that the United States shall not be liable, directly or indirectly, for any expense attending any International Exposition in connection therewith," precludes all hope of Governmental assistance, the work has fallen wholly into the hands of the original inaugurators of the movement, for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Notwithstanding the unsatisfactory financial condition of the enterprise, work has been commenced on the buildings for the International Exposition without any change in the original plan. The machinery, hall, and agricultural hall alone, cover a space of twelve acres, while the pavilion or main exposition building is 1,600 feet in length, and 500 feet in breadth, and will embrace an area of twenty acres, and the entire tract of ground devoted to the purpose of the Exposition, covers an extent of four hundred and fifty acres.

The contracts for these gigantic structures have been awarded, and the work has been begun, though its progress and completion must depend upon the generosity of the public, since with the amount of money now on hand, it cannot be carried on to any considerable extent.

The Treasurer's report shows that up to the present time subscriptions for 190,520 shares of the stock have been taken. Of this number, Pennsylvania has taken 177,172 shares, and New Jersey, 10,000, while the comparatively small number of 3,348 has been subscribed for by other States, with the exception of fifty shares taken by England, two by Switzerland and one by Prussia. Aside from their subscriptions to the stock capital of the enterprise, the City of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania, have subscribed two millions and a half of dollars for special buildings and other purposes, so that the whole subscribed amount may be estimated at $4,405,200. If this sum were all actually paid, the progress of the work might be rapidly pushed forward, but as only the sum of $423,994 has been collected of the amount subscribed; and $145,712 has been already disbursed for salaries of officials, premium for plans and general expenses, leaving a balance on hand of $279,285, it will readily be seen how important a matter a large increase of funds will be to its completion. The Committee who have the work in hand are sanguine that all their pecuniary wants will be met, partly because they feel that in a measure national reputation is at stake, on account of the passage of the joint resolution of Congress during the last session, which requests the President "to extend in the name of the United States, a respectful and cordial invitation to the Governments of other nations to be represented, and take part in the International Exposition, to be held at Philadelphia under the auspices of the United States, in the year 1876," partly because many of the leading States have, as yet, taken but few shares of the stock, and others none, and further, for the reason that when once the work has assumed tangible shape, it is believed that it will enlist public sympathy and assistance.—This is earnestly hoped by all who have the national reputation at heart, and now that the prospects of the financial condition of the West and South are brightening, and the industrial and commercial pursuits which have labored under heavy depression since last fall are likely to be revived, the effectual aid so needful may be contributed from those sections of the Union. It is quite evident that the centennary commission must rely hereafter upon popular support, and if the business interests of those localities which have so greatly suffered from the effects of the late panic are revived, they will probably not be disappointed; however, even if the amount required can not be obtained by national subscriptions, the Commission manifest their purpose to continue and complete, even if unaided, the enterprise in which they have enlisted. A Journal called the Centennial is published in Philadelphia, which is devoted to the furtherance of the International Exposition of 1876, and to the mission of observing the one hundredth anniversary of the Republic in a manner worthy of so illustrious an event.

☞ Fears are entertained of a collapse of the Croton Aqueduct in the upper part of New York City. Enough destruction from floods has occurred this year to justify close investigation, and also enough to excite groundless fears where no danger exists. Nothing but absolute safety will give general confidence.

☞ Frequent mention is made of cases of poison from eating cheese. It is quite evident that the poisonous substance is used, in some instances, to color the cheese. The poisonous article produces a rich yellow color most gratifying to the eye, but dangerous when taken into the stomach.

☞ The currency law it now seems is to be so construed that the bank reserves will not be released, according to the expressed purpose of those who framed and adopted the law. It is our humble opinion that it will not be profitable to construe that law to mean what it plainly does not mean.

☞ The Providence, R. I., *Journal* says: "Whatever woman is capable of doing, as it ought to be done, she should have the legal, as she has the moral right to do." That would seem reasonable and right; but then what would come of "man's supremacy" in that event?

☞ Mr. and Mrs. SARTORIS are settled in a small cottage on the farm of old Mr. S., which is all well enough, only it has the appearance of "tapering down rather fast."

☞ The following lines are popular in South Carolina:

> In ancient times from Moses' hand
> There came ten plagues on Egypt's land.
> It's strange whene'er the Lord proposes
> To punish man he sends a Moses.

NEW BOOKS.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The BLADE takes pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the following new books, through Messrs. Brown & Faunce, booksellers, of this city:

"Gold and Dross," by Edward Garrett—Dodd & Mead, New York; "First steps in general History," by Arthur Gilman—Hurd & Houghton, New York; "A Comparative History of Religions," by James C. Moffatt, D.D.—Dodd & Mead, New York; "Travels in Central Asia," compiled by Bayard Taylor—Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York.

Also, the following from Messrs. T. J. Brown, Eager & Co:

Responsibility in Mental Disease, by Henry Maudsley, D.D., and "English Psychology," by T. Ribot—D. Appleton & Co., New York; "Second Cousin Sarah," by P. W. Robinson; "Office and Duty of a Christian Pastor," by Stephen H. Tyng, D.D., and "My Miscellanies," by Wilkie Collins—Harper & Bros., New York.

There are not many of our readers to whom the name of Benjamin F. Taylor is not familiar. If for no other reason, the one little poem of "The Isle of Long Ago" has so adorned his name with its wealth of melody and rythm as make it one not easily forgotten. But Mr. Taylor has a host of other pleasant things in prose and verse, and some of the pleasantest of these are to be found in the volume just issued from a Chicago house, entitled, "The World on Wheels." The book in question is written in that chatty, gossipy vein that is so easy to be read and so hard to write, and is (in point of fact) a republication of a series of papers published in the New York *Examiner & Chronicle* during the past year. All the chapters breathe a breezy freshness characteristic of life and travel in the West, though the author aims to give us his recollections of the different phases of travel developed by the years, from the old Concord coach to the lightning express train of to-day. Buy Taylor's book if you travel this summer, and it will lessen the distance and tedium of your journey like the magic tapestry. (S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago.)

Of a somewhat similar character with the preceeding, though graver and more varied in scope, is "Under the Trees," from the pen of Rev. Samuel I. Prime. Many of the papers are out-door ones, written under the stir and stimulus of fresh breezes and summer skies, and filled with adventures in the Adirondacks and other wilds of the northeast. Mr. Prime has a keen eye and a quick pulse for the beauty of out-door existence, though he gives precedence to his brother in the sports of the summer tourist. His book is written in a pleasant scholarly vein, and deserves a wide circle of readers. (Harper & Bros., New York; T. J. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.)

"The Household of Sir Thomas More" is the title borne by the very neat little volume (with appendix) which constitutes a new edition of a book which is probably known to a portion of our readers. The book is written in the diary form, and quaint, olden-time style adds not a little to its attractiveness. Its contents purport to give the domestic life of the great Lord Chancellor for his last few years, and through the critical scenes, which ended in his death. (Dodd & Mead, New York; Brown & Faunce, Toledo.)

"The Safest Creed" is the first of a series of twelve recent discourses by the Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, and gives a name to the book wherein they are contained. The discourses are printed for the same reason which led to their delivery, and are set up as an explanation and defense of the tenets of the Radicalism of which Mr. Frothingham is one of the most brilliant and scholarly exponents. For Mr. Frothingham, while nominally an independent clergyman, since his connection with the Third Unitarian Society of New York, has been perhaps the leading representative of the most radical phase of rationalistic Unitarianism in this country. With the merits or defects of Mr. Frothingham's creed, so brief a notice as this can have nothing to do, but we may convey to the reader some idea of the scope of his book by giving the titles of the different chapters, which he calls: "The Safest Creed;" "The Radical Belief;" "The Radical's Root;" "The Joy of a Free Faith;" "The Gospel of To-day;" "The Gospel of Character;" "The Scientific Aspect of Prayer;" "The Naked Truth;" "The Dying and the Living God;" "The Infernal and the Celestial Love;" "The Immortalities of Man;" "The Victory over Death." (A. K. Butts & Co., New York.)

When we take up one of Mr. Proctor's books we are very apt to forget that the public has any claim to know what they contain, since the interest they are sure to create is so absorbing as to obliterate all other claims. The present volume, "The Expanse of Heaven," is no exception, and we are prone to stop long over the feast while the public waits impatiently for their bill of fare. "The Expanse of Heaven" is a most comprehensive volume, since it equally avoids the dangers of vague generalizing on the one hand, and technical detail on the other. It is such a work as a person not in any degree beyond common knowledge versed in the science of astronomy, may take up and read without finding his understanding impeded by things taken for granted in the superior wisdom of the writer. In this very respect lies the chief charm as well as the chief merit of Mr. Proctor's books. Himself a scholar of international reputation and standing, he writes of the abstruse science of astronomy as though he was building a romance, and it seems scarcely less than such to the interested reader. We need just such books as Mr. Proctor has given us, and it would be a fortunate day for the rising generation if they could be brought to supplant in our circulating libraries much of the cheap and tawdry fiction that is weakening the mental powers of the young. (D. Appleton & Co., New York; T. J. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.)

Much has been written regarding the horrors and iniquities of Mormonism, and the crimes which the self-styled Latter Day Saints commit under the tyrannical influence of the religious delusion which fetters their moral and reasoning powers, but all the evidence which has thus far been given to the reading world in elucidation of the domestic and political workings of this modern social and religious excrescence pales into insignificance in comparison with the revelations made in a recent work, published by A. D. Worthington & Co., of Hartford, and the Queen City Publishing Company, of Cincinnati, entitled "Tell It All; the Story of a Life's Experience in Mormonism." This book is an autobiography of Mrs. Fanny Stenhouse, the wife of T. B. H. Stenhouse, the celebrated Mormon missionary, and the editor and publisher of the *Daily Telegraph*, at one time the leading organ of Brigham Young and the theocracy which has ruled its deluded slaves with terrible tyranny. The introduction to this work is written by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who speaks the truth when she says that its pages reveal the sorrows and oppressions to which a woman, a wife and a mother has been subjected.

The literature of the volume indicates that its author is a woman of extraordinary strength of character, and no small amount of culture and refinement. She is an Englishwoman by birth, who spent some years in France, as teacher in a boarding Seminary, and also as governess in a French family of wealth and high social position. The native pictures are intensely interesting history of a life of self-sacrifice and devotion to a wretched delusion. Mr. Stenhouse, her husband, was sent as a Missionary to Switzerland and Italy, whither she accompanied him, and shared with him the privations of a poverty which at times bordered on destitution. When first she became a convert to the Mormon creed, the fact that polygamy was an article of the Mormon creed was sedulously concealed from her, and the bitter heart burnings and suffering which it caused her when it first came to her knowledge are related with a touching eloquence, born of the bitterness of despair. Her removal to Utah, the terrible tyranny which the Mormon Hierarchy exercises over its followers, and the curse which polygamy inflicts upon family life, are depicted with a quiet yet wonderful power, since every page bears the impress of truth. This book deserves to be universally read, not only as a faithful portraiture of polygamy life, but as a graphic history of the progress and beginning of one of the most stupendous illusions wherewith the world has been cursed. The work is clearly and legibly printed, illustrated with portraits of Brigham Young and his wives, the Mormon Elders, and views of Salt Lake City. It is sold by subscription only.

To Our Correspondents.

Questions for this department of the BLADE should be written plainly, and on one side of the sheet only. They should be kept separate from communications regarding subscriptions, books, specimen copies, and other matters of a purely business character. The latter either should be written on a separate sheet, or with a blank line dividing them from the questions. The full name and address should accompany each letter.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We call the attention of persons writing to this department of the BLADE, to the announcement that hereafter we shall exclude from these columns answers to any and all questions bearing *only* a fictitious signature. The reasons for such a course are too many to set forth here, but are all of weight and importance. This regulation will not apply to letters now on hand, nor to letters written and mailed prior to this date. We repeat that real names will be treated as confidential, and none published in these columns unless in cases of importance; nor will this regulation prevent correspondents from signing any initials or fictitious name they may choose, provided that in all cases the letter is accompanied by the real name of the writer. Questions asked anonymously after this date will not receive attention.

B. B. McC., Heiner, Pa.,—wishes to know where and by whom the wooden revolving horse rake is manufactured. He is confident that these rakes are turned out by an Ohio firm but has not their address. We suggest that some manufacturer of these rakes send his card to the BLADE for the better information of its subscriber.

W. J. GIVAN, Pleasant Hills, Iowa.—"The Casket of Gems," contained in list No. 2 of the book offer is a choice collection made from the works of standard poets. It is bound in cloth with a gilt edge.

W. E. R., Wellsboro Pa.—Perhaps the best book you can find for your purpose would be Charles H. Haswell's "Engineer's Pocket Book," published by Harper & Bro., New York. The book in question will cost you $8.00, and will be found very complete in all matters pertaining to steam engineering. We doubt very much, however, whether this or any book could render you competent to take charge of a steam engine without your having first undergone an apprenticeship. We are unable to inform you as to probable salary, probabilities of getting a situation, etc.

S., D., B., Greenwood, Ill.—It is not necessary that the party making a bid to carry the U. S. mail should undertake to do so personally if the contract should be awarded to him.—We believe the names of Grant's Cabinet were recently given, and also their salaries (each $10,000 per annum.) The only changes are Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky, *vice* Richardson, resigned.

E., Altay, New York.—We do not know what poet was designated as the "Crazy Poet," during the late war, unless Walt Whitman was complimented with that title.

DAVID MC., Sparta, Ill., wishes to know how much uncalled for money is deposited in four certain banks in Ireland, and the names of the depositors. We are extremely sorry that we have no means of procuring the required information without writing direct to Dublin, Belfast, and the other banks named, which he can do quite as well as we. But the BLADE would take the liberty of advising David not to put any faith in the fair words of any one who may try to convince him that he has an interest in any such sums of unclaimed money, if any such sums there be.

U. S. H., Guard, Illinois.—Easter Sunday as agreed by the Council of Nice, is the first Sunday after the full moon, which happens upon, or nearest March 21st. If the full moon falls upon a Sunday, then Easter is the Sunday following. Thus, you will see that it would readily be impossible for Easter Sunday to fall upon the same each year, as the moon is constantly changing. The word "Christian" occurs only three times in the new Testament, and not at all in any other portion of the Bible.

ELVINE, Waynesboro, Pa.—Sends the BLADE a list of fourteen questions, to which we reply: Rules for printing A. M. and P. M., in capitals on small letters are merely arbitrary, though we prefer to print them as here indicated.—The line you quote: "The unconscious water saw its God and blushed," is attributed to Milton, though various stories are told regarding it.—Richard Crashaw (1616-1650) is probably the author, however, the line being a translation of a Latin Epigram.—We do not understand your question regarding the marking of boundary lines; such lines are established by U. S. Navy.—The word Kaiser is a German word from the Lain Cæsar, and means simply an Emperor. It is applied to William of Prussia only through custom and not through any inherent right.—Washington's *rank and title* according to Congress was "Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States;" Grant's rank and title as conferred by the same authority was "General of the Armies of the United States," yet both of them were "Generals" according to the ordinary acceptance of the term. Winfield Scott was commander of all the armies of the United States, but his title was "Lieutenant-General."—We can offer no satisfactory explanation as to the reason why Indian warriors have no beards. Indians carry away their dead from the field of battle to prevent the enemy from scalping or otherwise mutilating them, and because their presence would readily indicate the extent of their own loss.—Forks were probably introduced into England from Italy during the reign of Elizabeth.—We believe that penitentiary convicts are not allowed the use of knives and forks at their meals.—The famous wooden horse of the Greeks was used at Troy, when the Greeks by stratagem managed to carry a huge wooden horse on wheels into that city. The horse according to Virgil was hollow, and contained within its sides a large body of armed men, who having thus effected an easy entrance, accomplished the downfall of Troy. It is commonly reported that the Turkey-buzzard has a very keen sense of smell which enables him to detect the location of carion at a great distance, but this is probably an error. The bird in question has an extremely keen *sight*, which serves it far better, and as the buzzards are for a great part of the time sailing through the air in immense circles, the discovery of any dead animal by one is quickly noticed by the others, and their flight changed accordingly. The best means of judging of the patience and good temper of the "corresponding editor," are to be found in this paragraph. Your other questions will be answered hereafter.

D. P. N. R., Toledo, O.—The Prince of Wales visited this country in the summer and fall of 1860. We cannot now recall whether he laid the corner stone of the House of Parliament at Ottawa, Ont., or not; such a thing was quite possible, as he spent some little time in Canada.

JOHN S., Shawneetown, Ill.—The bridge at St. Louis is completed, and was opened with appropriate ceremonies on Saturday, July 4th.—We cannot give you the exact distance from St. Louis to Salt Lake City.

W. E. D., Clarksburg, Pa.—We think it is evident that Macaulay only designed a bit of pleasantry in his allusion to Scotchmen that you quote.

R. G. C., Franklin, Ill.—You can only lay claim to one quarter section of government land, and if you go to Southwestern Kansas and take land, that will exhaust your claim, even though you were a soldier. But you may enter an additional quarter section under the timber culture act, as amended at the recent session of Congress.

C. S. M., Pittsfield, Ill.—We cannot see any objection to a widow lady's continuing to use the Christian name of her deceased husband, as well as his surname, but it is not, we believe, customary to do so.

JOHN S., Charlestown, W. Va.—If you will address a line to H. H. Stoddard, editor of the *Poultry World*, Hartford, Conn., he can probably give you as satisfactory information as any one we know.

MRS. M. E. PARKER, Rosalia, Kan.—Good authorities say that in putting up pickles, none but the best cider vinegar should be used. But you may make a good vinegar from syrup (if you wish to try the experiment,) by dissolving 1½ lbs of brown sugar to each gallon of water used, adding also ½ pint of good yeast. The mixture should then be kept in a moderately warm place for two or three days, when it will begin to turn into vinegar. It should then be racked off from the sediment, and one ounce of cream tartar and one ounce of crushed per gallon should be added. When the liquid is completely free from the sweet taste, it should be bottled and closely corked.

POLITICIAN, Decatur City, Iowa.—Brooks was the candidate of the Republican party and Baxter of a semi-Democratic, semi-Independent party, in the Arkansas gubernatorial election.

H. THAYER, Bradford, Iowa.—You were right. The "great meteoric shower" of which you write took place on the night of Nov. 12-13th, 1833. There were meteoric showers for several years following, but none so brilliant as that of 1833.

S. J. A.—Authorities differ as to the propriety of saying "to morrow is Sunday," or "to-morrow will be Sunday," and good reasons are adduced for each form of expression. The argument arises from an ambiguity of terms, but without entering at all into the discussion we may say that if by to-morrow you mean the fixed period of twenty-four hours which immediately succeeds the present day, then we should say (the) "to-morrow is Sunday." Other questions will be answered shortly.

HARRY H. H., (no address.)—We think your questions were answered recently, but give you the benefit of the doubt.—The most suitable ring for an engagement is a plain gold one, which may be as heavy as the taste and purse of the gentleman interested, will allow. A gentleman should consult the wishes of his betrothed regarding the ring, as it may be that she would prefer not to wear one immediately upon "commencing herself."

R. C. P., Fowler, Ind.—We do not know of any such establishment that we regard as reliable.

JAS. B. L., Larkis, Iowa.—If you will address John Church, Jr., at Cincinnati, O., telling him what you want, we think he can supply you at reasonable figures.

HIEMS, St. Clair, Mich.—The word "Raca" is a Syriac word, and signifies empty, beggarly, vain, or foolish, generally with a strong idea of contempt.—Timothy Shay Arthur, the novelist, was born in Newburg, Orange Co., New York, in 1809. He has resided in Philadelphia since 1841, and there published *Arthur's Home Magazine*, a semi literary monthly, and the various stories that have emanated from his pen.—We have not the pleasure of knowing the other person mentioned in your letter.

INQUIRER, Bryan, O.—Any real estate investment in Toledo is safe, and very many of them are very profitable. The one you mention is good, but you would do would do well to visit Toledo yourself before buying.—The Latin words you ask about are nearly a familiar as so much English, having long been in general use. *E Pluribus Unum*, the motto of the United States, means simply, "From many one." *Ad libitum*, used by physicians in making out prescriptions, etc., means "at will," or "as much you choose."—The word "Traction" signifies drawing, that is to say the traction of a body means the force exerted to draw it, or simply the act of drawing along.—The generally received theory is that the northern lights are caused by electricity; they are generally noticeable in the fall and winter months.—We should advise you not to "take any stock" in the agency mentioned by you.—A very good work on letter writing is "Hart's Manual of Composition and Rhetoric," published by Eldredge Bros., Philadelphia.—Your writing is moderately fair.

UNCLAIMED BOUNTY.—We again call the attention of the heirs of John A. Stone, late of Co. G., 192th O. V. I., and Clayton Sturgeon, late of the 5th U. S. Heavy Artillery, to the fact that there is a sum of money (unclaimed bounty) due these men at Gallipolis, Ohio. If this paragraph should meet the eye of any person interested, further information may be had by addressing White & Holcomb, Attorneys-at-Law, Gallipolis, Ohio, who will furnish the necessary information without charge.

S. JANE S., Putney, N. Y.—Your verses are hardly available for our use.

J. M. B., New London, Wis.—We shall comply with your request regarding homestead and bounty laws very soon.

J. T. J., Mt. Carroll, Ills.—This is a serious case, but from all the evidence we are compelled to the belief that the young lady thinks more of your rival that she does of you. We think the best plan would be to retire gracefully, or if you are not built that way to do this put the matter on an actual footing.

PRIMM, Toledo, O.—It is certainly more correct to say "amount remitted directly to John," although custom is in favor of the terser expression "amount remitted direct," etc.

JOHN H. D., Troy, O.—We will take your request in consideration and if possible will oblige you. But it is probable that many of our readers will not approve of such an arrangement as you propose.

An Unwelcome Bedfellow.

I wandered about the town the rest of the day, watching the lazy negroes, and did not return to my house till after dark.

I struck a match and set fire to a torch to go to bed by, and casting my eyes about to see if anything had been disturbed noticed something glittering and shining under my *akeke* or low bamboo bedstead. I did not pay much attention to the subject, which did not seem important by the dim light of the torch, till, just as I approached the bed to arrange it, I saw that the glitter was produced by the shining scales of an enormous serpent, which lay quietly coiled up there within two feet of me. My first motion was to retreat behind the door; then I bethought me to kill it.

But, unfortunately, my two guns were set against the wall, back of the bed, and the snake was between me and them. As I stood watching and thinking what to do, keeping the doorway fairly in my fear for a speedy retreat, I noticed that my visitor did not move, and finally mustered up courage to creep along the floor to the bedside and quickly grasp the gun. I placed the muzzle fairly against one of the coils of the serpent, fired and then ran out. At the report, there was an instant rush of negroes from all sides, eager to know what was the matter!—They thought some one had shot a man and then run into the house for concealment. Of course, they ran in better shelter, and as quickly rushed out again on finding a great snake writhing about the floor. Then I went in to reconnoitre. Happily, my torch had kept alight, and I saw the snake on the floor.

My shot had been so closely fired that it had cut the body fairly in two, and both ends were now lopping about the floor. I gave the head some blows with a heavy stick and thus killed the animal, and then, to my surprise, it disgorged a duck, which it had probably swallowed that afternoon and then sought shelter in my hut to digest it quietly. This pretty sleeping companion measured eighteen feet in length. I must confess that I dreamed more than once of serpents that night, for they are my horror.—*Explorations and Adventures in Africa.*

The Gay Comet.

The comet is evidently developing a double tail, as shown by the streak of greater brightness which lies a little within the boundary of the appendage. This extra luminosity proves that the tail is shaped like a hollow cone, and is not solid.

Our calculations show that the spheroidal mass, thus indicated, is about 20,000 miles in diameter, and its volume about sixteen times that of the earth. The envelope streams away from it to a distance of fully 1,000,000 miles, forming the tail, which is projected from the comet in a direction opposite to that of the sun.

Correspondence.

A GLIMPSE OF "OULD" IRELAND.

Ireland as it Appears from the Irish Papers.

[From an Occasional Correspondent.]

BOSTON, MASS., June 25, 1874.

Your correspondent has been favored with half a dozen copies of some Irish papers for April and May, and is tempted to give your readers a few extracts from their columns. I know of nothing which so truly represents a people as the newspaper that is published in their midst. It is, oftentimes, on a higher plane than many of its readers. Yet, on the whole, it is a fair index of the community that supports it.

It is an exceedingly difficult matter for an American to make a just or satisfactory estimate of the Irish character. More difficult for the American than for any other nation. The Irishman that is represented on the stage is always a hoighty-toighty, devil-may-care fellow, who talks with the broadest brogue and is a mixture of shrewdness and nonsense. The "Paddy" of every-day life is represented by the man who works on the railroad; is supposed to be always ready for a fight; and to have a face such as Nast is pleased to give him. He is the embodiment of everything that is low, ignorant, corrupt and vicious. If there were no Irish here we would have the millenium; no voters could be bought up by designing politicians; there would be no need of jails or poor-houses; there would be no horrid Catholics, and no Democratic party!

This hatred of the Irish is purely American, and grows stronger as you near Yankee land. That it is purely prejudice is evident to the shallowest observer; but it is all the stronger on that account. Say to these people that a large proportion of our own statesmen and and most honored soldiers are Irish, or of Irish descent, and they shrug their shoulders, and answer that American air makes them less Irish. Point to foreign nations where Irishmen are honored and among the leaders, and the answer is the same. Even Irishmen, on Irish soil, who were illustrious, can have no credit from the Yankee mind—they were only a few exceptions to the general rule as laid down in the critic's mind. No wonder these people object to Bible teaching. It must be a horrible thought to them that they were made from the same clay that the "horrid foreigners" were made from. They don't want to go to heaven unless they can have an exclusive little heaven of their own.

But all this has nothing to do with the Irish papers. I have been led away from my text, and will now "return to my mutton." The papers are the *Wexugh Guardian*, Wexugh being a township in the county Tipperary, and Tipperary a very fair specimen of the Catholic counties of Ireland. In one paper is a summing up of the census of the county, as taken in 1871. The population is given as being 216,000. There are 1,048,130 acres of land and 14,000 acres of water in the county. Of the land there are 290,000 acres under tillage, 584,000 acres of pasturage, 26,000 acres plantation, and 146,000 in waste, bogs, mountains, etc. Inhabited dwelling houses, 36,444; uninhabited, 1,265. The houses are divided into first, second, third, and fourth class, and mud cabins. The fourth class houses are those which have only one room and one window; of these there are 8,874, and 1,185 mud cabins. The average number of persons to an acre of arable and pasture land is 24. In the 20 years ending in 1871, the population had decreased 32,393. In the same years the emigration from the county was 128,337. Mention is made that in the town of Wexugh are two females over 100 years of age, eight people over 95, eighteen between 90 and 95, fifty-four between 85 and 90, two hundred between 80 and 85, and one thousand between 70 and 80. In this town there were 2,434 illiterate persons in a population of 5,696.

So much for statistics. Much of the papers are taken up with "petty sessions" reports, and these do not read much like our Police Court nor our Common Pleas reports. There seem to be several magistrates or judges over the court, and the proceedings are carried on in a more conversational manner than is allowed in our courts. Here is the heading of the reports:

Before J. R. Minnitt in the chair; Captain Holmes, D. L.; Caleb Going; J. Fleming, R. M.; H. H. Poe; Mayor White and J. W. Finch.

Then follow the cases tried. Among them is that of a man who was summoned by the police because he owned a greyhound. He was told the law said a man should have a freehold of $500 a year or a personal estate of $5,000, to be qualified to own a greyhound. He was let off with a nominal fine, upon promising to kill the dog.

Another case is that of a woman, a "green grocer," who was brought up for drunkenness. She had been up several times before, but pleaded strongly for mercy; said if she was sent to "goal" she would die. She was fined "the light sum of five shillings and costs, with time to pay it in," but before the roll of the drunkards was exhausted, the same old lady's name came up again. "On coming up, her defence was that it was all one and the same drunkenness for which she had already been fined. Therefore, she asked to be let off in this case without any fine. Throwing herself into an attitude, she exclaimed, 'Let me off this time, and I will let ye all into heaven if I die before you.' Notwithstanding her promised janitorship at the celestial gate, she was fined 1s. more and costs."

Here are other extracts:

"Mr. Robert Cooke Cole, of Ballinskill House, Roserra, sued Matt. O'Brien, of Newtowne, Pallasbig, jobber, for £5 loss and damage sustained by defendant selling eleven heifers, engaging them not to be in calf, one head of which turned out to be in calf."

In another case, in a suit for £10, a proposition was made by one side to split the difference. Here is an extract of what followed:

Mr. K.—It is said here, split the difference. Let it be so.

Court—I will consent to it if you shake hands and be friends; you are a Tipperary man, and Tipperary men will not do anything mean.

Denny—You are a Tipperary man yourself, your worship.

Court—Yes, and I am proud of it.

Denny—Well, I will not break your Worship's word.

Court—You are a decent man, and I am glad to hear you have so many acres of land. Now shake hands and be friends.

Denny—I will do anything your worship desires, even if its to pay $50.

Denny shook hands heartily with Mrs. Kennedy.

Court—If I go through your neighborhood, I will call and see you.

Denny—Glory to your honor! You're the only gentleman I saw on the bench these 14 years."

The size of the *Guardian* is about the same as the daily BLADE. It is published semi-weekly at £1 10s per annum. Two pages are full of advertisements, showing they appreciate the value of printer's ink even in that "benighted" country. Among the "ads" are several American "notions," Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Holloway's Pills, &c., Sewing Machines of American make, Lawn Mowers, &c. The best sewing machines are advertised at £5. Pity we couldn't go over there and supply ourselves. The lawn mower that sells here at $20 to $25 is advertised for sale there for £1. How the manufacturers must lose on them! or is it that they make so much more on those they sell here? Here is "money to loan at 5 per cent.," the interest figure does not look familiar.

The benevolent individual who sends a tract to unfortunate young men "free," has a brother across the water, and their advertisements read very much alike.—The dry goods dealers there are much like their brethren here, all "selling off at cost." The advertisers, one and all, "Beg leave to inform the Gentry and Public of Nenagh and vicinity, that they have opened," &c., &c. About half of them are "under the patronage of Her Majesty and the Royal Family," the other half belong "to H. R. H., the Prince of Wales."

Some of the advertisements have a local meaning that will not be understood in this country, perhaps. Here is one.

NOTICE.

The lands of Gurthalougha are poisoned, in consequence of several lambs having been killed by dogs.

NURSE.

Wanted, an experienced woman to care for an Infant, 2 months old; must thoroughly understand spoon and bottle feeding.

WANTED.

An apprentice to the Grocery, Wine and Spirit trade.

The notices of births, marriages and deaths are deserving of mention, as showing "how they do things in Ireland." They read like this:

BIRTHS.

April 15, at Stadacona Villa, Bin, the wife of George L. Bennett, Esq., of a son and heir.

At Toomavara, on the 10th inst., the wife of Mr. Daniel O'Connell, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 15, at Killermogh Church, by the Rev. E. Bell, Rector, George Harry, son of the late Captain T. Smith, formerly 6th Dragoon Guards, to Phœbe, youngest daughter of the late William Roe, Middlemount, Queen's County.

DEATHS.

April 12, at Dublin, Margaret Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Arthur St. George, Esq., of Kilrush House, County Kilkenny.

March 29, at Bangalore, Helen, youngest child of Surgeon-Major Massy, Army Medical Department, aged 11 months.

Have you had enough? Yes? Then I will close the "Panorama of Ireland."

MAC.

TEMPERANCE.

Practical Suggestions Concerning Temperance.

A few Sabbaths since, by special request, Rev. T. I. Hollenbeck, the pastor of Trinity Church at Rock Island, Ills., preached on the subject of temperance, and from his published sermon we make the following extract:

Temperance people often wonder at and sometimes censure the apparent indifference of reputed Christians who do not unite with them heartily in this crusade. One reason among others is that in every reform movement there are generally some

UNREASONABLE EXTREMISTS

who arrogate all virtue to themselves, who insists that wisdom is with them, who denounce that moderation is only another form of the evil, and many and every practical scheme is voted down. There are those who scouted the idea of raising the license. They would reject the half loaf like children, because they could not secure all. Although the monster is hydra headed they could not agree to break one head at a time.

We confess that intemperance is in power, and that its rule is oppressive.—Ought we not to be thankful for anything that will weaken or abate it? Could we have a high license that would shut up a dozen low, groggeries, could we elevate the tone of public sentiment and so bring it to pass that the liquor traffic should appear more dishonorable, could we do away with the American notion that treating and inviting others to drink was a chivalrous thing, could we have asylums for the care of inebriates in every State, could we have pleasant parlors and a larger provision for the entertainment of the poor, something might be accomplished of a permanent nature in the way of reformation. For such purposes men might be induced to combine and contribute of their influence and their means. So long as this is a nation, the majority of whose people confess no allegiance to the law of God, we must look to intemperance as one of the common sins of the people.

MEN CRAVE STIMULANTS

as they crave money, as they crave pleasure or amusement. As citizens, we have a right which may become a duty to attempt the suppression of every sin against the well being of society.

Drunkenness should be severely punished, because it is a crime. No man has a right to mann himself so that he cannot work, no man has a right to addle his brains and become a driveling idiot. One week with a ball and chain breaking stones in the street, would do more to cure some drunkards than a week of prayer or a volume of moral suasion. Drunkenness is also a disease, and there should therefore be provided asylums for its cure.

But after all, the whole question is one most difficult of solution. Where there is a demand there will always be found a supply, and it is far more practicable to reduce the demand than to destroy the supply. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." There is but one permanent temperance organization in the whole world, and that is the church of the living God. In this society the mother may work to advantage. If the present generation cannot be converted from the error of its way, forget not that a new generation is coming rapidly on. Their light footfalls are already heard in the distance. These will soon take their stand as an army on the world's stage of action. This is your God-giving opportunity for work with them. Let there be precept upon precept, line upon line, here a little and there a little. Train them to self control and an acknowledgement of the law of God. Few men really well trained become intemperate. Nine-tenths of the drunkards of to-day have never known a Christian mother's watchful, tender care. Alas! While the children of to-day are educated they are not trained. Parents are too busy, too ignorant, too lazy, too poorly trained themselves to become Christian leaders. Children have providers, but like poor Topsy, they have no father or mother. They simply grow. Here is a

VAST FIELD FOR WOMEN'S WORK.

Let them cultivate this field and begin in the contest with intemperance by planting good seed. If a Roman Catholic can teach a child that it is a sin to enter a Protestant church, cannot the woman teach her's that the saloon is satan's recruiting office? Go about the teaching in the same way, and a like result will follow.

Parents who believe that their own children are in no danger from this infection cannot afford to be indifferent, for in doing for others they not unfrequently find that they are in the circular way of God's providence, taking the best way to rescue their own children from death. A gentleman in the streets of London saw a frightened horse with a cab running down the street with tremendous fury, and a little girl in the street who might an in instant be killed. Forgetting his own safety, he rushed to the child's rescue, snatched her in his arms and bore her in safety to the sidewalk, when the thought struck him, how would the parents of this child have felt had she been killed, how would they rejoice at her rescue? As he sat her down, he looked her in the face and there saw to his astonishment and unspeakable joy that it was his own little daughter. Little do parents know when they are rescuing children from the drunkard's path, how often the one saved proves to be one of their own children. "No man liveth to himself and no man dieth to himself." When men are doing most for others they are often helping themselves and

WORKING FOR THEIR OWN BEST INTERESTS.

Such is the magic web of human life that if one member suffers all suffer with it. God bless all who labor to persuade men of this truth. That you may be hopeful and encouraged to continue in well doing, seek strength and guidance of God. Make it the burden of prayer that he may bestow wisdom and point out the more effectual paths for work. Seek to know from Him the best way and the most effective means of combatting the evil at home and in the community. Something has your zeal already accomplished. Now, let patience have her perfect work. If one thing fails try another. Go on strong in the good cause, strong in the faith of God who alone can make the fruit to grow upon the tree. Pity and plead and pray for the unhappy servants of intemperance. "Be wise as serpents but harmless as doves." Be content to use all means and yet win but few. One soul saved is a priceless jewel to present before God.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

A Montreal girl chopped off a finger to get rid of sewing.

Vassar College girls row on the Hudson moonlight nights.

Female social clubs are becoming numerous in this country.

Mrs. Harriet D. Walker, at the recent Lynn District Conference, was licensed to preach.

Mrs. Martha Littlefield has bequeathed $20,000 to found a Seaman's Hospital at Newport.

Eleven counties of Illinois are said to have ladies as Superintendents of their public schools.

A Hartford bride writes to say that a wedding trip in a Pullman car is the summit of human bliss.

A modest Missouri girl, after many blushes and much confusion, addressed Mr. Shuriz as Mr. Shimmey.

Mrs Ingraham English, of Brooklyn, has not yet found her son Fred, who was kidnapped by the liquor sellers.

The ladies of Pennsylvania are doing more toward raising funds for the Centennial Exposition than the men.

Worth has a rival in Paris, one Kingsbury. He is from New Haven, and makes for all the crowned and bald heads.

There is an old maid at Lowell, Mass., who shows the documents to prove that she has refused over forty offers of marriage.

Prizes for the best loaves of bread, to be made by the students, is a new and hopeful feature several female seminaries this year.

A Kentucky lady has compromised a breach of promise suit, (damages laid at $20,000) by accepting $5 and a new calgnon.

Between her ruff and the white frill inside her hat, the fashionable belle peeps out like a chicken coming out of the shell.

Emily Faithful insists that the intemperate use of ice-water is the chief cause of bad health among American women.

A Missouri man who swapped wives with another Missourian got a cow, a calf, forty good steel traps, and four children "to boot."

A girl arrested in Boston the other day for stealing an apple, was so weak for want of food that she fainted away in the court-room.

The girl of the period now carries her sewing machine with her when she goes to the sea shore, so that she may get ahead of her rivals in any new style which may appear.

Very little jewelry is now worn in Paris. The slender *porte bonheur* bracelet, a little broader than a good course thread, is the only ornament that is decidedly fashionable.

Black silk fans, with sticks of ebony handsomly inlaid, are tinted chiefly with grey, and are considered desirable and handsome after the very gaudy styles which have recently prevailed.

If ladies want to look beautiful, here is a sure recipe: Eat meat once a day, pickles once a week, and sweetmeats once a year; a cold bath every day, walk five miles every day, and then you will have no need of paint or powder.

Since the Dunkards have fulminated against the piano, a Western convert says: "We have never taken much interest in the Dunkard's faith, but our chief object in life just now is to convert that muscular young woman next door."

The Train tearing Society of Vienna and Frankfort-on-the Main each has several thousand members who are pledged to omit no opportunity to step on a woman's train, and ruin the dress to which it is attached if possible.

Rabagas hats are the correct thing just now for the fashionable belle of the period. They are trimmed handsomely, and are decidedly jaunty. The prettiest are of white chip, trimmed with peacock blue, in a recalling the photograph of Corn Pearl.

Numerically the male sex is the stronger in Japan by 500,000, and it is to be hoped by every one who takes stock in civilization that the much-squelched and altogether-ignored father-in-law receives proper recognition by the Japanese ladies.

Years ago an old man and his daughter Diana started to cross a marsh in Lake Charles parish, Louisiana. They were never afterward heard from. A short time since a hunter's dogs started a wild animal in the marsh, and the huntsman was about to shoot, when he saw that it was a girl nude, and wild. He reported his discovery, was told the story of Diana, and acting on the idea, will endeavor to get a glimpse of her again.

Simple minded, sweet-souled, high hearted girls, it is not in English idyls only that they are to be found, but in American homes, in cottages by the sea, in farm-houses, under the hill, in velvet and silken drawing-rooms, in shadow and in splendor, they are springing all around us, fine and fair and strong, unseen, perhaps, of the men they ought to charm, yet quite as likely to be the chagrin, the despair, perhaps the savior of both—it is to these and to their kind we look, and look not in vain, for the noble and natural qualities which make the best women so like the best men, that all comparison ceases.

Back Again, but Without a Wife.

London Cor. New York Tribune.

Gen. Schenck is back again, and has disappointed a number of persons inspired with a laudable curiosity to see his wife. They are reluctantly led to the belief that he did not marry anybody after all. The General faithfully represented the United States at a state concert this week at Buckingham Palace, accompanied by the Misses Schenck, and supported by Mr. Moran, our Secretary of Legation.

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Boswell's Life of Johnson.

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TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1874.

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THE AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL.

One Copy, one year.....75 cents.
Clubs of Ten or upward....60 "

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY.

One Copy, one year.....$1.00
Clubs at the same rates, with the usual commissions to Agents.

American Farm Journal and Locke's National Monthly, one year.....$1.50

American Farm Journal and Blade, one year.....$2.25

Locke's National Monthly and Blade, one year.....$2.50

Farm Journal, Locke's National Monthly and Blade, all three, one year.....$3.00

THE WEEKLY BLADE!

Published every Thursday, and sent to subscribers by mail at the following rates:

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" Ten or more.....1.50 "

With an extra copy to the person sending a Club.

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PER LINE OF SPACE, EACH INSERTION.)
Ordinary advertisements.....75 cents.
Special Notices.....85 "
Editorial or Business Notices.....$1 00

Twelve lines Nonpareil solid make one inch.

The average number of words in a line is seven (Nonpareil solid); in an inch is 90; 22 inches make a column.

Double column advertisements and cuts 50 per cent. additional.

No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

Objectionable advertisements not accepted.

AN IMPOSTER.

We are in receipt of a postal card from a friend of the BLADE in Adrian, Mich., which demands attention. A man calling himself "GEORGE E. BENCRAFT" has been engaged, during the past month, in soliciting subscriptions for the BLADE throughout Michigan, promising to send the paper at a price much below the regular rates, and agreeing also to pay the postage himself. It is hardly necessary to add that the paper does not make its appearance. No such person as "GEORGE E. BENCRAFT" is employed or authorized by the BLADE to act in the capacity of agent, and we desire to warn all persons against his pretensions to any such relations, which are both false and fraudulent. Again we say, in general terms, "Be extremely careful about paying money to strangers who claim to represent the BLADE or any other prominent journal; and before doing so satisfy yourself that they are in all respects what they claim.

THE IOWA CONVENTION.

The Iowa Republicans met in State Convention at DesMoines last week and nominated a strong ticket to be supported at the ensuing fall election. From our knowledge of some of the nominees, we are prepared to believe the ticket a good one—well calculated to secure the united and enthusiastic support of the Republicans of that State. The platform adopted was brief and to the point. On the currency question, the action of the Convention clearly reflected the sentiments of the West. Free banking, with a sufficient volume of currency to meet the wants of trade, and provision for a return to specie payment whenever such a step can be taken without disastrous results, is the doctrine of Iowa Republicans, and of the people of the West. The tone of the resolutions is unobjectionable, yet the currency contractionists cannot fail to discover in the expression of the Iowa Republicans, as in that of the Republicans of Indiana and Illinois, a realization of the fact that the interests of the people are suffering for want of more currency, and a determination to favor such action as may be necessary to afford the needed relief. Thus the three great States of the West have spoken with one voice upon this question, and he who doubts that they represent the people of the entire West, only exposes his ignorance of plainly expressed public sentiment.

A WORD TO OUR FRIENDS.

The WEEKLY BLADE generally speaks for itself, and its own columns are better evidence of its character and contents than anything else. But we have a word for those who have known it so long, and have so long looked to its pages for their weekly instruction and entertainment. We are aware that at the critical period in the recent panic, many of the old subscribers of the BLADE felt called upon to curtail largely their list of papers, and that the BLADE was no exception to the general rule. But now that the harvests of a prosperous year are coming into the barns and granaries, we shall hope to welcome back not only all these old friends whose familiar names we have missed for a brief season, but with them thousands of new ones who shall, in time, come to be no less familiarly known. Let every old friend of the BLADE who still ranks among its supporters hand this paragraph to his neighbor, who last winter allowed his name to drop out of the lists; and let him assure the backsider that there is abundant room and still more abundant welcome for him in the BLADE fold.

☞ During the month of June, the national debt was decreased $2,185,196. Considering the depressed condition of business throughout the country, that is a good showing.

THE WEEK.

Hon. EUGENE HALE, nominated by the President as successor to Postmaster General CRESWELL, has reconsidered his acceptance of that position. On the 30th ult., Mr. HALE called upon the President and asked and obtained permission to withdraw his acceptance. The reason alleged for this unexpected step was ill health, though it no doubt has some deeper reason with which the public are not acquainted. The position was then tendered to Ex-Gov. MARSHALL JEWELL, at present U. S. Minister at St. Petersburg, and he has accepted. It is understood that Minister JEWELL, although only a short time since appointed as Minister to Russia, has entertained a preference for duties in his own country.—The Commission appointed by the President to take charge of the Government of the District of Columbia, is now full, and consists of Ex-Gov. DENNISON, Hon. A. T. BLOW and Gen. KETCHAM. The latter was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Senator CATTELL.—It is authoritively stated that Minister CUSHING has made a demand upon the Spanish government for full and satisfactory indemnity for the Virginius prisoners slain by Gen. BURRIEL, and also for consequential damages.—It is reported that Commissioner of Internal Revenue DOUGLASS will shortly be retired from office.—The discharge of some four hundred clerks from the different departments at Washington last week has caused no little excitement and distress among that class of persons This step was rendered necessary by the action of Congress cutting down the appropriations.—The Secretary of the Interior has made appointments to fill the vacancies recently created by the resignations in the Board of Indian Commissioners.

The observance of Independence day was very general throughout the country, and as a consequence of the profuse use of fireworks, serious conflagrations are reported to have occurred at Pontiac, Ill., Circleville, Ohio, Brooklyn, N. Y., Alleghany City, Pa., and several other cities. At New York a large package of fireworks exploded in a crowd of 5,000 persons, but fortunately only five were seriously, and none fatally injured. A heavy tornado passed over Washington, D. C., and Harrisburg, Pa., on the fourth, blowing down a long railroad bridge at Lewistown, Pa., and killing several persons.

The Illinois & St. Louis Railroad bridge was opened at St. Louis, on Saturday, with imposing ceremonies.

The Massachusetts Legislature previous to its final adjournment on the 30th ult., passed a law making women eligible to membership on School Committees.—Proceedings in bankruptcy have been begun in the U. S. Courts against the well known New York firm of HOYT, SPRAGUE & Co.—HENRY GRINNELL, who some years ago fitted out two vessels to search for the remains of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, died in New York on the 30th ult., aged 75 years.—The verdict in the Mill River disaster has been made public. It is most sweeping in its condemnation, censuring the Legislature, the mill owners, engineers, contractors, and county commissioners.

WINTERMUTE, the murderer of MCCOOK, has been found guilty and sentenced to ten years imprisonment. An effort will be made to appeal his case to a higher court.—Gov. DAVIS, of Minnesota, has issued a circular to the Grangers of his State, in which he makes an appeal in behalf of the residents of the southwestern counties, which have been devastated by grasshoppers.—The National Pork Packers' Convention will be held Sept. 9th at Louisville, Ky.—The striking miners of the Straitsville (O.) coal fields have gone to work in a body, and everything is again quiet in that much disturbed region.—A Memphis grand jury has returned a true bill against A. C. BUELL, the correspondent charged with publishing a libellous statement regarding Senator BUELL.—The Iowa State Republican Convention, on the 1st inst., nominated a full ticket and passed with great unanimity a series of resolutions endorsing free banking, judicious increase of the currency, and a gradual return to specie payment.—We publish elsewhere a synopsis of the foreign news of the week, with much other fresh and important matter which will commend itself to our readers.

A CAPITAL NUMBER.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY for August is just such a number as one about to travel should take along to beguile the tedium of his journey. The contents are unusually bright and breezy and embrace some capital things which would do no discredit to any of the high priced magazines of the East. As a means for furnishing for one dollar a year the same *quality* of literary matter as is found in the four dollar periodicals, LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTULY is a decided success, and is winning a wide appreciation with every fresh number. Some of the more prominent articles of the forthcoming issue are as follows.

The Melodrama of Umpqua Valley—Mrs. Mary T. Mott.
Hypatia—Mrs. R. L. Segur.
Down by the Sea—W. H. Maher.
"Blodgett"—J. Maurice Thompson.
A Strange Story—Louis Howard.
Pierre—Amalie LaForge.

Another of Mr. LOCKE'S (Nasby's) popular "Ben Adhem" sketches, etc., etc. Send ten cents to LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, O., for a specimen copy.

☞ The Cincinnati *Commercial* announces, positively, that the next Democratic candidate for President will not hail from Ohio. It does not give the authority upon which this announcement is made, but we are bound to suppose that it has heard from the "rooral deestricts."

☞ Hon. HUGH J. JEWETT has accepted the Presidency of the Erie Railway and will enter upon the duties thus assumed on the 14th inst. This will create a vacancy in Congress from the Columbus District.

☞ The pilgrimage of the American Catholics has been so successful that another one is planned for next year, on a much larger scale.

THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The late decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in the case of the West Wisconsin Railroad Company against the Board of Supervisors of Trempealean, respondent, if correct, will materially affect railroad interests in Wisconsin and probably settle the question raised by the railway legislation of that State, last winter. Large tracts of land owned by the West Wisconsin Railway Company had been exempted from taxation by the Legislature, which exemption was subsequently revoked by that body. The Railway Company had recourse to law, claiming that the repeal was unconstitutional; that the exemption act was a contract, and therefore its repeal must be ineffectual.

The Court, however, held different views. While admitting that exemption from taxation was in the nature of a contract between the State of Wisconsin and the Railway Corporation, it dissented from the idea that said contract could *not be revoked* at any time, holding that all rights, privileges and immunities of a corporation are under legislative control. The counsel for the road represented that the repeal of the act destroyed the vested rights of both stock and bondholders, and to this the Court made answer, that they took their interests with the knowledge of the existence of the right reserved by the Constitution. The decision further goes on to say, that enactments by legislative bodies can be revoked.

The Legislature did not give the company property, and did not seek to take property away, which it would do if it made enactments forbidding Railroad companies to charge for carrying fare, freight or passengers. The act exempting the road from taxation, was in the nature of a gift to the road, to the amount of the taxes due the State from said corporation, and what the State thus gave it has the right to take away, although it cannot take away what it never gave.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The following is a recapitulation of the condition of the debt statement for the month ending June 30, 1874:

Six per cent. Bonds	$1,213,624,700
Five per cent. Bonds	510,628,050
Total Coin Bonds	$1,724,252,750
Lawful Money Debt	14,678,000
Matured Debt	3,216,590
Legal Tender Notes	382,076,732
Certificates of deposit	58,760,000
Fractional Currency	45,881,295
Coin Certificates	22,825,100
Total without interest	$ 509,543,128
Total Debt	$2,251,690,468
Total interest	38,939,087
Cash in Treasury—	
Coin	74,205,304
Currency	14,756,010
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposits as provided by law	58,760,000
Total in Treasury	$ 147,541,314
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,143,088,241
Decrease during the month	2,180,196

BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,705
Interest paid by the United States	22,386,691
Interest repaid by transportation of Mails, etc	5,252,036
Balance of interest paid by the United States	17,134,655

PROFFESSOR PATTON AND PUBLIC OPINION.

Since the Press has made it apparent to the reflecting community that persecutions for heresy have had their day, and must henceforth be numbered with ideas, events and actions of past ages, the position of Professor PATTON and his colleagues, is any but an enviable one, even in their own theological households.—Several organs on Presbyterianism refuse to sustain the course of Professor PATTON in the SWING heresy trial, among them the *Observer*, the old orthodox organ of that faith. Ten leading Old School Presbyterian clergymen follow the example of the religious press of their sect and pronounce the whole proceedings, particularly the appeal to the Synod "a great mistake," while the editorial in the *Evangelist* contains the following expressive comment: "If we know anything of the temper of the public mind, the feeling of regret is likely to give place to the stronger one of disgust, Our Brother PATTON should think twice before he exposes himself to this general condemnation," concluding by advising brother PATTON, hereafter, "to leave the pursuit of heresy, and devote himself to the duties of his office," by following which advice, the *Evangelist* promises him a useful career. Evidently Mr. PATTON is the *bete noir* of the Presbyterian church, the general enlightenment of the masses of that religious organization being such that persecutions for heresy are not popular with them, and will not be upheld, while their clergy and press very wisely and sensibly take their cue from public opinion, which has generally condemned the bigotry and intolerance of the persecuting spirit manifested by Professor PATTON, and in conformity to which the rebuke administered to him by advising him to hereafter devote himself to the onorous duties of his office, instead of neglecting them to trump up charges of heresy against his colleagues, is well deserved, and very opportune.

☞ E. E. HYDE, Belmont, N. Y., in sending on a club of subscribers, says: "The BLADE is the best and most reliable paper on all secular subjects, published in the land" We are always proud of the commendation of such staunch supporters as Mr. HYDE and the thousands who constitute our great army of subscribers and friends.

☞ The telegraph brings a report that TILTON has withdrawn from the *Golden Age*, and that he has substantially withdrawn all charges against BEECHER; in other words, he claims not to have made any charges. Is there room for one more in the lunatic asylums of that State?

☞ J. LANTZ writes to the BLADE acknowledging the receipt, to his perfect satisfaction, of a book ordered from the BLADE book list. Mr. LANTZ experience is similar to that of every other subscriber who has availed himself of this means of procuring valuable books at low prices.

The BLADE and the FARM JOURNAL will be sent you one year for $2.25. Now is a good time to begin the year.

A SCAPE-GOAT WANTED.

Our correspondent, in another column, refers to the statement that the President alone was responsible for the removal of Postmaster MCMAKEN, in the midst of his term of office, without a single charge having been preferred against said officer, and in the face of earnest protests from the people of Toledo. We are not willing to concede that any intelligent person will believe this charge against the President. It is well known that President GRANT has been slow to remove public officers, even at the expiration of their terms of office, without good reasons for a change. In the case of Postmaster M'MAKEN, no reason for his removal, other than that stated by our correspondent, has been given. That the President determined to make a change, without a reason for such an act, in the midst of the incumbent's term of office, without prompting or solicitation from any source, no one can be made to believe. The effort to make the President responsible for this act, is the best possible evidence that the act itself was disreputable. The attempt is made to convert the President into a scape-goat, to bear the sins of the political mountebanks in this city and Congressional District. While we are not prepared to say that our correspondent's statement that the removal of MCMAKEN and the appointment of DOWLING was simply carrying out a bargain made prior to the nomination and election of General SHERWOOD to Congress, it is a notorious fact that the existence of such a bargain was freely talked of in the streets during the campaign of 1872, and subsequent events have had the effect to satisfy the public that such a bargain did exist.

With these facts fairly understood, in what light do the parties to this bargain appear before the people, when they undertake to make President GRANT responsible, in 1874, for the outrage which they had agreed, in 1872, should be perpetrated? If the Toledo post-office was not sold for a price, and if Congressman SHERWOOD did not procure the change for the purpose of meeting his engagement, what reason had the President for removing MCMAKEN? Has he ever given a reason? Was there ever a charge of incompetency preferred against that officer? Certainly not. Then why was he removed? The intelligence of the people is insulted by the statement that the President removed him because he was recommended by Congressman PECK? Why was MCMAKEN removed and all the other appointments made on the recommendation of Congressman P. retained? Is it not singular that the only removal should be the one contemplated by the reported bargain prior to SHERWOOD'S nomination for Congress? Is it not a strange coincidence that the President should remove MCMAKEN and appoint DOWLING, just because Congressman PECK, two or three years previous, recommended the appointment of MCMAKEN, in accordance with the expressed wishes of a majority of the people interested in the postoffice, while all the other officers appointed under similar circumstances are retained? No sensible man can believe this story about the removal of MCMAKEN. Circumstantial evidence of the strongest type stamps this whole transaction as a bargain and sale. Not only is the transaction itself apparently corrupt, but the attempt to foist the responsibility upon the President and present him before the people as a man who is influenced by most unworthy motives, reaches a height of impudence which is positively sublime.

There is one other point to which we wish to call attention in this connection. Admitting that President GRANT had determined to remove MCMAKEN, what was General SHERWOOD'S plain duty in the matter? He knew that Mr. MCMAKEN was a competent, faithful officer, and, moreover, that his retention in the place was desired by nine-tenths of the people doing business at the office. When the remonstrances against the change, signed by the best men in Toledo, went forward by the hundred, it strikes us that it would have been well for Gen. SHERWOOD, if he cared at all for the wishes of his constituents, to have added his remonstrance to theirs and prevented the consummation of this outrage. It was a case of sufficient gravity to have justified a rupture with the President. From time immemorial these appointments have been made on the recommendation of Representatives. Gen. SHERWOOD'S friends, in their attempt to justify him put him in the position of submitting meekly, without a protest, to a gross outrage upon the people whose interests he had been selected to protect. In any case, he is in a most uncomfortable position.

We have and do contend that public officers should not be removed, in the midst of a term, without cause, and in this case, we opposed a change for the additional reason that it had the appearance of the consummation of a bargain and sale—because it would be so interpreted by the people—and could not result otherwise than in great damage to the Republican party. We denounced the change at the time it was effected, because we saw in it the beginning of ring rule in the party of this district. We denounced it because it was effected in the face of the most indignant protests of the great majority of the people, solely to build up a power inside the party which should control in its nominations, not only in the district, but in the county and city. It was conceived by Gen. SHERWOOD and his half-dozen advisers, and carried out by them remorselessly and relentlessly.

To those men this act is chargeable. We are not now willing, with the facts in our possession, to see the President held responsible for this act. Let the responsibility rest where it rightfully belongs, and let the people place the seal of their condemnation upon the guilty.

☞ The Dayton *Journal* is not pleased with the management of the schools of that city. It says: "The people ought to jerk thunder out of the School Board next year." The skies can't be clear where thunder is to be found and "jerked out."

HYDROPHOBIA.

Medical philosophers and scientists have long entertained the theory that the terrible and fatal malady of hydrophobia is not necessarily produced by the bite of dogs which have the saliva, or, in other words, are mad, and recent investigations have demonstrated beyond a doubt that this idea is correct, and that the bite of any dog, however healthy, if the animal be angry, may produce hydrophobia. Last week there died in New York one WILLIAM MCCORMICK from a disease which several eminent physicians pronounced hydrophobia. Some two months previous he had been bitten by a dog, which was supposed to have been mad, and it was believed that the animal had been shot. Dr. HAMMOND, a medical practitioner of high standing, with several other professional colleagues, held a *post mortem* examination upon the body of the deceased, and by the aid of a powerful microscope endeavored to ascertain whether any structural changes, hitherto unknown to the medical profession, gave evidence of a true lesion or a diseased portion of the body, peculiar to hydrophobia. Great difference of opinion has existed among the medical fraternity of the enlightened world regarding the presence of true lesion or diseased parts of the system resulting from this malady, some maintaining that such is the fact, and others holding to the theory that hydrophobia is caused by the reflex action of the great nerve centres, and may, therefore, be classed among the nervous diseases, but Dr. HAMMOND argued that lesion was present in all cases of hydrophobia, and the reason why it had not been discovered was that the investigations had not been sufficiently thorough and accurate.

Accordingly, he examined with great scrutiny various portions of the body, and as the chief strength of the disease seemed to be in the throat, larynx and pharinx, the medulla oblongata was first examined, and at different points, when black spots varying in size and irregular in shape were distinctly visible through the microscope. At the origin of the spinal accessory nerves they were most apparent, and here as elsewhere were indicative of extravasated blood. Other parts of the body when highly magnified showed the same spots, evincing that the diseased action was prominent and confined to the origin of the nerve filaments. In view of these undoubted discoveries, Mr. HAMMOND gives it as his opinion that hydrophobia is *a nervous disease* and not a *blood poison*. He furthermore believes that he has brought to light all the mysterious workings of this dreadful ailment, since he has carefully traced the course of the poison from its point of ingress into the system, to the seat of the disease. The dog which bit MCCORMICK was supposed to have been shot, but this was subsequently proven to be a mistake since it was found alive and perfectly healthy, after his death, and had it been mad it would have died before that time, if it had escped death by shooting. Thus it appears the fact is now clearly demonstrated, that a dog bite may cause hydrophobia at any time or season, whether the animal is mad or not. This is certainly one of the most potent objections advanced against permitting the thousands of useless dogs to live which now are the bane of every community, since, whether they run at large, or are the cherished pets of the domestic household, their possession is always attended with danger to human life. There are hundreds of yelping curs in every part of our City which are of no earthly use to their owners, and whose only apparent mission is to propagate fleas and annoy pedestrians by barking and snapping. That these are almost as dangerous as vipers, is demonstrated by the investigations of Dr. HAMMOND, and that means should be taken for their eradication to ensure the safety of humanity against one of the most excruciating and fatal diseases with which it is afflicted, is apparent to every reasoning mind. But since armies of dogs will undoubtedly be permitted to live and plague the children of men in the future as in the past, and since many of them will as undoubtedly bite some of those to whom they conceive a dislike, we give a simple remedy to our readers, which, while it may not positively avert hydrophobia, we know from experience to be very efficacious in destroying all soreness resulting from dog bites. It is to wash the wound as quickly as possible with vinegar as hot as can be borne, and then to paint it thoroughly with muriatic acid. It is said that this remedy will prevent hydrophobia, and while we can not testify to this as a fact, we know that it immediately absorbs the poison of wounds resulting from the bite of dogs.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL is the most satisfactory and remunerative investment that can possibly be made with the money. It is especially the paper for the *Farmer's wife*, and ought to be in every house, no matter how many strictly agricultural papers find a place beside it. No paper devotes space and attention to household and domestic topics equal to the FARM JOURNAL, while its agricultural columns are surpassed by none. Specimen copies free.

A VALUABLE IMPLEMENT.—Appreciating fully the need among farmers of thoroughly reliable machinery, we take pleasure in directing the attention of our agricultural readers to the celebrated Oscillating Roller, manufactured by Messrs. LOCKHART BROS., at Waterloo, Ind. These gentlemen (who are both practical farmers) after a series of careful experiments, have succeeded in building a roller of light draft, ready adaptation to all inequalities, and thorough execution, which has met satisfactorily all the tests to which it has been put. We can confidently commend the LOCKHART roller to our readers as the best in the market, and do so all the more readily since our own view is endorsed by hundreds of letters from farmers who have given the roller a thorough use, and are more than satisfied with it. Having been personally acquainted with the Messrs. LOCKHART for the past eight years, we do not hesitate to say that farmers dealing with them will find them reliable and obliging in all their transactions. Further information regarding this valuable implement may be had in the advertisement elsewhere, which all farmers should read.

MOUSING POLITICIANS.

The greatest danger to our Republic is found in the existence of professional politicians and office-seekers—men who, once in office, unscrupulously use every corrupting influence at their command to retain their positions. No one in the least familiar with the American people and the character of their government, for a moment suspects that the liberties of the people or the general prosperity of the country are in the least endangered by the discussion of Tariff, Transportation, Currency, Temperance, and kindred questions of government policy; and yet no one feels entirely certain that the question of man's capacity for self-government has been unalterably settled.

And why does this doubt exist in the minds of the people? Why is it that every man, when questioned upon this subject, feels that the American people have not yet passed the most dangerous point in their history? The answer is plain. The great danger to republics is inward corruption. Strifes over questions of policy, contentions about principles of government, and even propositions to still further contract personal liberty, do not endanger the perpetuity of our free institutions; but that corruption which has its root in and is fostered and encouraged by professional office seeking, strikes at a vital point, and unless the blow can be warded off, it must inflict a wound fatal to the freedom of the country and the liberties of the people.

Under our present system of Government patronage and caucus management, it is absurd to pretend that the people have a voice in controlling the affairs of government, local or general. Mousing politicians—men who make politics their business, just as the blackleg makes gambling his profession—while honest persons are attending to legitimate business pursuits, are concocting schemes, effecting combinations, bribing voters with promises of lucrative offices, or buying them at a stipulated price in dollars and cents to control caucuses, conventions and nominations, trusting that the loyalty of the people to their party organization and their devotion to the principles of the party, may induce them to stand by these fraudulent nominations and elect the corrupt tools of "rings" and base political mountebanks to honorable and responsible positions.

The people have no voice in these nominations, simply because they are attending to legitimate and honorable business and would not, even had they the opportunity, engage in the disgraceful business of office-seeking. Herein lies the danger. The professional politician is shameless. There is no depth of human degradation to which he will not descend for the purpose of carrying his point. It is his business to defeat the wishes of the people, otherwise there could be no employment for men of his profession. His whole time, and talent, and energies, and money are employed in efforts to make the people do just the thing they do not want to do. He robs them of the money with which he buys votes and defeats them. He understands using public money to pack caucuses and conventions for the purpose of defeating the wishes of the people.

How can this be ovviated? There is but one remedy for this evil. Let the people place the seal of their condemnation upon the forehead of every man who shows the least symptoms of a mousing politician. It should be made more creditable for a man to be a sneak-thief than a professional office-seeker. Let it be thoroughly understood that the greatest danger to our Republic is political corruption, and that every man who makes politics his profession is a traitor to his country and an enemy to her free institutions. The people must take this work in hand, and crush out the evil before it reaches a magnitude beyond their control. They must indignantly frown down every attempt to thwart the free and untrammeled expression of public sentiment at the caucus, in the convention, and at the ballot-box.

There is no safety for our country unless the people can triumph over the politicians. The business of that class of persons must be made disreputable. The people must be permitted to select their own public servants without the interference of those having patronage to dispense or axes to grind. When a man, by himself or his hirelings, asks you to be nominated for any office, it is a safe rule to oppose and defeat him. He is not worthy. There is a motive underlying this shameless conduct which is not in harmony with public interest, and the people must protect themselves and the country against political charlatans if they would preserve their liberties. Let each man resolve to begin this work of reformation at once. It is more important than any partisan question now agitating the public. Daily it is increasing its power. While it may be proper to defeat and destroy it at the polls, where this cannot be accomplished at the packed caucus or convention, by all means let a vigorous and determined effort be made at the primary meetings. By united action, this monster evil may be crushed out, and certainly every good citizen—every lover of his country and its free institutions—should not hesitate to devote a few hours, at the caucus or the convention, for the purpose of ridding the Republic of its most dangerous foe.

RAILROAD TO BOWLING GREEN.

The citizens of Bowling Green are making a vigorous effort to secure rail road connection with Toledo, and Toledo should feel no little interest in securing rail-road connection with Bowling Green. The proposed Road would prove mutually advantageous. The route surveyed, and the one upon which the citizens of Bowling Green seem to have united, is by connection with the Dayton & Michigan Road at Tontogany, ten miles above Perrysburg. The distance between this city and Bowling Green by this route will therefore be about twenty-four miles. A route three or four miles shorter could have been secured by connecting with the D. & M. Road at Haskins. This would involve the construction of between six and seven miles of road, whereas the Tontogany route will require but little over five miles of new track. The right of way to Haskins would probably cost much more than by the Tontogany line. These considerations doubtless induced the citizens of Bowling Green to select the longest route to Toledo, though the shortest route to the D. & M. Road.

A company has been organized and a sufficient amount of stock is taken to warrant the assertion that the Road can be in running order within ninety days, provided Toledo will subscribe $5,000 to assist in its construction. This is certainly a very small investment where such large advantages are to be secured. If any of our citizens have a doubt about the importance of this Road to Toledo, let them take a trip through the central part of Wood county. Such wheat, oats, corn and hay as that which greets the eye on the prairie lands of that section of the county and along the branches of Portage River, can be found in no other locality in the State. This surplus produce now finds a market at Elmore, Woodville, Fremont, Fostoria, and Findlay, very little of it reaching this city. The farmers of course do much of their trading at the points where they sell their produce. By investing merely $5,000 in this Road, Toledo will secure all of that produce and a large share of the trade of that fertile section of the Northwest. Not only this, but with a Railroad to Bowling Green, how long will it be before Portage will extend it to that place, and how long before Findlay will clasp hands with Toledo by this direct line of communication?

We have but glanced at some of the most prominent advantages of this Road to Toledo. It is not necessary to do more. Every business man in the city and every property owner must at once see its importance, and there should be no difficulty in securing the small assistance asked. Messrs. S. L. BOUGHTON and A. A. THURSTIN, of Bowling Green, are in the city for the purpose of obtaining help, and they should not be expected or permitted to spend much time in soliciting aid. The $5 000 should be subscribed at once by our business men, and the Road should be built without delay.

Columbus.

Hon. S. M. Burnham, ex-Auditor of Summit county, recently appointed by State Auditor Williams to investigate the condition of the Holmes county treasury, made his report to the Auditor of State on the 3d inst. The report shows a deficiency of $23,742, and states that, aside from the informality in the keeping of the accounts, the Treasury, so far as the present Treasurer is concerned, is all right. A demand was made on Joseph A. Newton, County Auditor, for the books relating to the School Fund since and including 1865, but the examiner was told that the returns of the youth of school age had been lost. The warrants on which the money had been paid could not be found. The stubb books, from which the warrants had been taken, had been sold for old paper.

After taking the testimony of the Township Clerks, the report states that it was discovered that the distribution of the School Fund had not been made correctly, since 1865, and that, in some cases, the distribution had been much smaller than the townships were entitled to receive, excepting Millersburg, which received more than its share. "Millersburg," says the Examiner, "is undoubtedly the leak through which this excess of $19,513.28 in a great measure found its way out of the treasury and into the pockets of those not entitled thereto." That there has been a systematic effort to mutilate and destroy the papers and records, and to keep the accounts so as to cover up this fraud is abundantly showd by the evidence adduced before us." The Auditor has increased the returns of school youth made to him by the Township Clerks each year since 1865, and certified them so increased to the School Commissioner. On these false returns, raised in some instances 35 per cent. above the original, money was drawn from the State Treasury, and by this means the Auditor was enabled to, and generally did apportion to the several townships what was due to them upon the true enumeration, in frequent instances going above, and in a few below the true amount. This amount, therefore, belongs to the State, and when paid the State will still be a loser.

The amount due the State from Geo. Reed during his term, from 1866 to 1870, on account of money drawn by him and not distributed according to law, including the interest to date, is $9,050.07. The amount due the State from Joseph H. Newton on a like account during his term of office, from 1870 to the present time, including interest to date, is $14,591.97.

OHIO NEWS.

The dwelling of Joseph Wells at Delaware was burned Saturday.

At Zanesville, on Saturday, Patrick Kearney was instantly killed by being struck in the head with a swing at a picnic.

Andrew McIlvain, for 23 years ticket agent of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis railway at Delaware, died on Saturday.

At Salem, on Saturday, a fire destroyed the Tollerton House, the dwellings of Geo. Weilly and Wm. Menizer, and several barns, shops and outhouses. Loss $10,000.

David Tuttle, a wealthy farmer living near Patchin, about twelve miles east of Springfield, while on his way home from the Columbus races, accidentally fell out of the baggage car while in motion, and was almost instantly killed. Mr. Tuttle was well known as a man of great wealth. He leaves a wife and eight children.

Foster for Governor.

[Corr. Eaton Register.]

The time is at hand when the people ought to be canvassing the field for a candidate for Governor who is clear of rings and jobbers; and from the record of Charles Foster, and his practical business capacity, the exclusive department of our State Government would be honestly and faithfully executed by him. Who can name a better man for that position?

A man has no right to permit either himself or his friends to suffer the torture of the wretched Metal Trusses. The New Elastic Truss cures Hernia in a few weeks. It is worn night and day with comfort. It retains the rupture absolutely secure at all times *without any exception*. Sold cheap and very durable. It is sent by mail everywhere by The Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y City, who send circulars free on application.

☞ WINTERMUTE, the murderer of MCCOOKE, has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

RELEASED.—Mr. John Henry was released from confinement yesterday upon his own recognizance to appear before the court at the time set for his trial.

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON LETTERS.

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1874.

The bill in reference to courts in Utah was, as prepared and reported in the House by Mr. Poland, a bill for the suppression of polygamy. But when the bill came up in the Senate it was earnestly opposed by the California Senator (Mr. Sargent,) on the ground that it would provoke a conflict. He said we all knew how such a conflict would end. The Mormons would go to the wall, their property would be wasted, their farms possessed by others, and they would leave the country. He thought such a state of things should be avoided.

The bill was accordingly so amended as to strike out all those provisions which were intended to suppress polygamy, it being the view of Senators that the distinctive features of the Mormon system would melt away before the incoming imigration, and a solution of all the problems obtained without the severe measures contemplated by the bill as it came from the House. The amendments of the Senate made the bill, what it professed to be, a bill for the regulation of the Mormon courts and the restoration of judicial authority. Mr. Frelinghuysen, who managed the amendments, said, after their passage, that "the bill as amended, would give efficiency to the Mormon courts, would entangle them in their civil and criminal proceedings, and leave the question of Poligamy untouched for future consideration."

When the bill went back to the House Mr. Poland said a great deal of good had been taken out of it by the Senate, but that there was a great daal still left, and so he moved a concurrence with the Senate amendments and the bill was passed.

Perhaps it would not be amiss to say here that Judge Poland is one of the most useful members of the House, and that Vermont has abundant reason to be proud of him as an able and accomplished statesman. He was chairman of the Ku Klux Committee, which exposed and broke down that infamous and murderous order, chairman of one of the Credit Mobilier Committees of the last Congress, chairman of the Arkansas investigation, chairman of the important committee for the revision of the laws, and is, in the present House, a leading member of the Judiciary Committee. He was also pressed on the attention of the President for the distinguished position now held by Chief Justice Waite. I understand that he is to have opposition in his district before the nominating convention, but, if his constituents have as high a sense of his services and worth, as the country at large, they will not allow a member so faithful and meritorious to be dropped from the rolls of the public service.

It is found by an examination of the files of the late session that there were no less than 960 bills and joint resolutions introduced into the Senate and 3,781 into the House. I think that may very safely tie called a *billious* Congress.

It is understood here that the resignation of the Indian Board was owing to differences with the Interior Department, and had nothing to do with any change of Indian policy. They wanted the entire control of our Indian affairs, which they certainly should not have. The impression is general in government circles that our Indian affairs were never in as good a condition as at present, and that the work of education, agricultural training, &c., never promised so well as now.

It is current here that Governor Dennison has consented to be one of our imperial governors, and that Mr. Cattell also accepts, but that Mr. Blow is not willing to *Blow* for this District.

Mr. Hale is to accept the place vacated by Mr. Cresswell, and will be the youngest Postmaster General the country has ever had. We *Hale* him as the Colossus of the leather bags.

The Treasury Department works smoothly under its new head, and there is a general feeling of confidence that he will prove equal to his high position. The disagreeable duty devolves on him of discharging from the Department some 600 of its clerks and employes, who must go at the end of this month.

A gentleman who has been traveling largely in the South and West reports that the tide is setting in strongly for Speaker Blaine as the next candidate for President. If that is so it must arise from influences emanating from Congress, and when the members get home among their constituents we may look for a public opinion still more decided. Mr. Blaine has been a great success as Speaker, and I notice that he is nominated in his district for re-election to the House.

Congress was in session over six months, and, whatever else may be said of it, there can be no question as to its industry and general good conduct. It was pretty much free from *scenes*, and was devoted, in both Houses, to the public business. Its numerous investigations did not succeed in developing any first class sensation. BUCKEYE.

WASHINGTON, July 2d, '74.

Since the adjournment of Congress Washington has put on the appearance of unusual dullness, although quite a large number of Senators and members have remained for a few days to consult the library and to clear up the odds and ends of their engagements. The President has been away in Virginia, and the members of the Cabinet are preparing for their usual summer flight to various watering places or country farms. The adjournment has not left the city in good condition and we are to have a period of depression which bids fair to be longer and more severe than has hitherto been anticipated.

When the panic came last fall, it was felt less in Washington than elsewhere, for the reason that it did not effect the monthly payments of the government to its employers, and that all work depending on the Treasury went on as usual. But laborers in the employ of the Board of Public Works were not paid, contractors began to pay in promises, and many hundreds were discharged. It was expected that this would be temporary, but the suspicions cast on the Board of Public Works, the long investigation, the breaking up of the District Government, the monstrous tax levied by Congress, and the failure of that body to make the usual appropriations have combined to produce more stringency here than has been felt before since the close of the war. Nearly all building has been stopped, and buildings already erected will be largely sold under the hammer.

To add to our misfortunes Congress shortened up on the appropriations for the Departments, making necessary many cruel dismissals, and yesterday was a day of mourning in a large number of families. But our Imperial governors are now here, and two of them have accepted their positions; although they showed, at first, some reluctance, and their tardiness imperiled the payment of the July interest. The matter was, however, arranged without them, and, perhaps, if we were put to the test, we might manage to conduct all our affairs in a pretty respectable, democratic way without them.

The Board of Public Works was the creature of Congress—created by law, and the members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The people of the District had no more to do with them or their pecadilloes than the printers in the office of the BLADE; but Congress comes to us generously with an enormous tax to pay the bill, and wipes out the element of representation as if that was the thing which was guilty.

The new currency law will, apparently work no hardship to any considerable interest. It turns out that many of the Eastern banks were carrying more currency than they required and are now availing themselves of the provision in the new law which allows them to take it to the treasury and get back their bonds. Hence if the comptroller should not call in the 55 millions of overplus which the East possesses, he would have an abundant supply of bills for all the requirements likely to arise in the year—perhaps for several years. It is not expected that the demand from the West and South will be very brisk as it can only arise on the organization of new banks and the farmers have not hitherto shown any great avidity for that class of investment.

Phelps, Dodge & Co., publish a vindication in the Independent, which is a very clear and satisfactory reply to Gen. Butler, so far as the leading facts and the comma are concerned. In the first case evasion of the law was long ago, before either of the present members of the firm were connected with it. The removal of the comma by order of Mr. Fessenden was from his personal knowledge (as Senator) of what was the intention of Congress. But, beyond these two points the letter fails to shape the statement of Gen. Butler.

The civil rights bill had a very strong majority in both Houses, and it would have been passed if it could have been brought to a vote. It is probably true that there were Republicans who were glad to see it defeated, but it is not true that there was at any time a majority in either House against it. The bill was beaten by the superior tactics of the minority. But you may have observed that the decision of Judge Bradley in the Grant Parish cases if the telegraph reports it fairly, is against its constitutionality. The decision will, however, be reviewed by the Supreme Court in full bench.

The two Houses came to an agreement in reference to the Geneva award bill and the bankrupt bill, which, like the currency bill and the Utah bill, are not quite what they were originally intended to be, but which may prove to be much better.

Competive examinations have gone under, as an institution for bettering the civil service, and there is joy about it in all Congressional circles. The really unpleasant aspect of the case is that nothing else takes the place of the examinations, and that the whole matter of appointments must fall back into the hands of Congressmen, and be used to pay their political debts.

There is a general feeling of regret here that Mr. Hale has revoked his acceptance of the Postoffice folio. His excuse is, want of rest and need of recuperation. It is understood that the coming man is Hon. John B. Packer, the present chairman of the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads. He is a member of Congress from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Cattell has been here long enough to tell the President that he could not accept the place of Commissioner for this District, and it is said to-day that the President will appoint another man outside of the place to be governed. The Commissioners will not enter on their duties till their number is full.

Yesterday one of the discharged clerks in the Interior department provided himself with a sort of spear, to which was attached a bayonet, and, thus armed, made a violent attack on a number of clerks that had been retained, but was finally arrested and put in charge of his friends. He was probably crazed by his unexpected removal. BUCKEYE.

OUR NEW ENGLAND LETTER.

New England Politics—General Butler—Massachusetts Candidates—About Finances and Business.

BOSTON, JUNE 30, 1874.

Now that Congress has adjourned and the "heated term" set in, local and State politics begin to sympathize with the weather and grow warm. For the last ten days Commencement exercises at the various colleges have filled the papers, but conventions have been held and the politicians have arranged their States for a fall campaign, or are now doing it. Connecticut Democrats having control of that State have been busily at work weeding out Republican officials wherever it could be done, and substituting men who are "true." New Hampshire has been under like control and much more partisan. Yet it must be said for the sake of honesty, that they have only acted as their Republican predecessors did in similar circumstances.

Three States—Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island had United States Senators to elect. Massachusetts played the game of the young woman who went through the woods to come out with a crooked stick at last. Connecticut promptly elected the man everybody wanted to see elected. I am aware Mr. Eaton was a "copperhead" of the worst sort, but, for one, I think it about time that argument was dropped. In old questions Eaton was thoroughly wrong; on the questions that will come up to-day he represents the Connecticut people. He is a man of force, outspoken and incorruptible. Let us be glad that the Democrats had the good fortune to select such an one.

In Rhode Island it was found impossible to elect a Senator. Gen. Burnside was the favorite, but his friends could not muster enough votes to elect him, and the Legislature finally postponed further action until next fall.

The Massachusetts Legislature has been in session nearly six months, but has accomplished very little. The majority have tried earnestly to do away with the prohibition laws, but the Acting Governor has blocked every effort thus far. There is much hard feeling growing up against him, and many Republicans are afraid that the Democrats will reap the benefits next fall. Talbot is bidding strongly for the prohibition vote, and will undoubtedly get it, while at the same time the great majority of people of both parties denounce prohibition laws as having accomplished nothing.

GEN. BUTLER.

Of course one cannot mention Massachusetts politics without at once coming across the name of Gen. Butler. If it were not for him there would be but small interest in them, but the General manages not only to make them exciting but interesting. Now, I want to warn you that what the papers say of General Butler is not to be taken as absolute fact. He has a quarrel with them of long standing, but it does not follow that the people have a part in the "muss." I have been astonished at the number of his friends I find throughout the State. One would think, to read the papers, that Butler was without friends or intimates; but where the papers oppose him with the greatest bitterness, there you will find his most devoted friends. I have been a considerable pains to learn if he intends to take the stump this fall and try and get the nomination; but either his friends do not know, or they will not tell. This I know, that notwithstanding the press dispatches he is just as strong with the people of the State as ever. And, you know, it took the combined power of all the other politicians to beat him in other years.

The sanborn matter has really reacted in his favor. The investigation was begun with a flourish of trumpets and continued in the same way. Day after day the correspondents telegraphed that Foster had Butler, but the people are not able to see just where he had him. In fact, it is pretty generally conceded that Foster was rather the "worse for wear" when he came out of Ben's hands. As to Phelps, Dodge & Co., if it was not for their recommendations from the Young Men's Christian Association, as to character, &c., they would do well to go out of business.

I think it is certainly safe to say that the Hon. B. F. Butler will be a candidate for the nomination of Governor of this State, and if he doesn't get it, it will be because he will have to fight the whole list of politicians, who are opposed to Butler because they can have more "chances" under some one else.

OTHER CANDIDATES

will be numerous. It is safe to say Acting-Governor Talbot will be in the hands of his friends; so will George F. Hoar, of Worcester. Of course Senator Loring is now and ever a candidate. Senator Loring is well deserving of the honor of being called "The Great American Barkis." If there are any honors to be given away he is willin'. Said Said a door-keeper of the State Senate to me, "Mr. Loring don't go into politics for the money, but solely for the honors. Every office he gets costs him twice as much as the salary." I nodded assent, but my admiration for the great man was greatly increased. Loring wants to be Governor; thinks he ought to be Governor; but I am afraid never will be. Its a pity, too. Loring can make a good speech at an agricultural fair. If he ever did anything more than that it has escaped my memory.

Another candidate, but an entirely different kind of one, is the Speaker of the House, Sanford. He has made a good speaker and has an excellent reputation. On the Democratic side Gaston is most prominently mentioned.

Both parties in all the New England States will demand a speedy return to specie payments. Grant's signing of the financial bill is here considered a surrender to the western inflationists and great is the indignation thereat. There is too much money floating around to please the eastern millionaire; others may get it instead of him. It is his dollars that give him power, but if dollars were more plenty his power would lessen. The coming New England Senator hopes to gain enough votes from the South to enable him to hold the West in check. You may not know it, but the truth is the West has suddenly become a bug-bear to the eastern moneybags. Here are western legislatures interfering with his railroad dividends; western men starting manufactories and cutting off his profits; and Western Congressmen having ideas about finance that are different from his. Consequently the New England Podsnap objects to the West, don't want to hear the West mentioned, and thinks, on the whole, the Southerners are a much more respectable class of people, and more worthy of his countenance.

There is

NO IMPROVEMENT IN BUSINESS

to note. Every class of society—except the money lenders—complain of the dullness. Farmers along the Connecticut Valley, who have heretofore depended exclusively upon their tobacco, are this year planting corn, but do not expect to make a fair living from that crop. Tobacco is quoted at nominal prices, and sells for about one-third what it actually costs to raise it. The factories are reducing their hands and working hours, and there must be a great deal of distress among the working people. From the fact that the opposition to the western financial schemes comes from here, it would be supposed that money must be loaned at a very low rate of interest, but such is not the case; the rate of interest is about as high as that charged in the west. Money is oftener loaned at ten per cent. and secured by mortgage, than for any less rate.

The hot weather is here and we have had some very strong evidence of its presence. 100 degress in the shade is as hot as I care to have it, either in this or any other world. Of course there are no saloons in which to find a cooling draught, but, thank fortune, the cigar shops are open and you would hardly know the difference between a glass of tobacco-juice and a glass of wine, but for the State constables. W. H. M.

PROBABLE MURDER.

A Young Man Probably Fatally Wounded on John Street—Flight and Arrest of the Shooter—A Woman at the Bottom of the Affair.

Sunday night about half past ten or eleven o'clock word came to the Station-House that a man had been shot on John street. Detective KINGSBURY who was there, immediately started for the scene of the shooting. After turning off Adams street on to Ontario, Oak and Allen, the streets were thronged with people who were discussing the affair and giving their opinions in an excited manner of the cause and probable result of the affair.

On arriving at the place where the deed was done, our reporter found that two policemen were searching the house, and from them and the bystanders obtained the following account of the whole transaction:

It seems that one Jim Pfeifer, a man over sixty years of age, was living in a house on John street, just off Allen, with his wife and little girl. About four weeks ago his wife went to Cleveland on a visit and left him and the little girl at home. The old man, it is alleged, obtained the services of a prostitute known in police circles as "cross-eyed Hal," but whose real name is Jennie Miller, and an other woman of low character, to keep house for him during his wife's absence. At any rate the two women were in the house last night, as was also a man named Frank Hoyle.

About ten o'clock "Buster" Kelley, "Reddy" Bolan and "Honey" McNunney, approached the house, and as they opened the gate, Cross-eyed Hal opened the door and wanted to know who was there and what they wanted. McNunney told her and said that they wanted to go into the house. Hal told them that they couldn't go in; that they should go away. Hoyle then told them to go away or he would shoot some of them. He pushed McNunney out of the gate and as "Honey" said something to him he raised a revolver and fired, but hit no body.

Hoyle then went into the house and the trio that wanted to get into the house walked off. They had not gone far before Frank Hoyle and Hal opened the door and then a war of words ensued, which ended in the boys daring Hoyle to come out in the street. He did go, and made for Bolan who, as he saw Hal hand Hoyle the revolver, seized a brick and hit him on the head with it, knocking him flat. He then jumped on him and was about to strike him again when Hoyle fired the weapon. The ball entered his breast and, glancing downward, lodged in the lower portion of his left lung. The wounded boy was immediately taken to his boarding house on Huron street, where his wound was dressed by Drs. Coldham, Bond and Nolen. Hoyle and Jennie Miller immediately fled.

The police were given a description of the man who had committed the deed and a vigorous search was instituted which resulted in the finding of the man about half past one o'clock this morning by Detective Kingsbury and Officer Van Dusen in his boarding house in the upper part of the city.

The women have not, up to the time of our going to press, been caught, but it is thought they will be found before long.

Young Bolan, who, we are requested to state, is no relation to Turnkey Bolin, has been lying in a precarious condition all day, and it is thought he will not recover.

ROBBERIES.—Sunday night about two o'clock as near as can be estimated, some person or persons broke open the rear door in the basement of HAMILTON & Co.'s hardware store, No. 94 Summit street. Going up stairs through the main store, they went to the show case in the front of the establishment and took therefrom about forty fine revolvers. While making their exit they stopped in a friendly manner at the money drawer, broke it open, and took some $30 that was within. There has been no clue obtained of the burglar as yet. A short time after the hardware store of HENRY PHILLIPPS, Nos. 54 & 56 Summit street, was entered, probably by the same parties, by forcing a shutter from the rear basement window, and demolishing the glass. Although the gas was burning in the front of the store, they went past the light up to a show case near the Summit street entrance, and made off with some twenty revolvers and over half the number of pocket knives that were in the case. They also secured some money, about $25 or $30.

A house on Franklin avenue was entered some time last night, and a pocket-book containing $84 was taken. The burglars were scared off just as they were securing the silver plate.

BASE BALL.—At the game of base ball, played Saturday afternoon between the Athletics and Kekiongas, the Athletics had an easy victory, beating their opponents to the tune of 50 to 81. The Keki's should practice more.

A match game was played in Napoleon between a Napoleon club and one from Maumee, which resulted in favor of the Maumee boys, the score standing 44 to 13. We understand there is to be a return match played before long. Why don't our athletics try their skill with the successful club from up the country?

Work on the Milburn wagon works is progressing very rapidly.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Ten Persons Precipitated Over a Steep Embankment.

Sunday morning the 5th inst., a party of Germans started out from their homes on State street in this city for a ride into the country and a general good time. The company comprised Mr. Schaefer (a shoemaker in the employ of F. J. Meyer, 63 Summit street), wife, and son 8 years old, Mr. Lambert Kuebler (a tailor, residing with his father at 51 State street,) and wife, his sisters, Mary, Maggie and Bina, and a young shoemaker, also in F. J. Meyer's employ, and the intended of Miss Maggie Kuebler, named Frank Trippke. They had a one-horse wagon, but no "room for one more;" all went well during the day, and late in the afternoon they turned the horse's head towards home, stopping a short time to pick cherries on the Poor House farm; thence, about five o'clock, the party drove at a smart trot along the Maumee road, attracting no particular attention from passersby, except on account of the reckless driving of Mr. Schaefer, who failed to slacken speed on the declivitous descent to the bridge which crosses Swan Creek about half a mile this side of the county poor house.

At this point the road runs some distance upon a narrow artificial embankment, which at the commencement of the bridge is at least 15 or 20 feet high, and its sides very steep. While rushing down to the bridge along this dangerous causeway, it is supposed the clip connecting one side of the thills to the wagon, gave way, and immediately, impelled by the great weight and momentum of the vehicle, the wagon left the road, the off fore wheel dropping down first, and in an instant the entire party were hurled over the bank, falling a distance of 20 feet down to the creek below; the wagon followed and landed bottom up a few feet back of its former occupants, leaving the horse standing upon the bridge between the thills. No one was near enough to render immediate assistance; but Miss Maggie Kuebler soon came to herself, and seeing Mr. Schaefer lying in the creek, succeeded in pulling him out and thus undoubtedly saved him from drowning, as he was still unconscious from the fall. The cries of the women soon brought Dr. Joel Green and Mr. Jacob Gerber and his hired man upon the spot,—and the sight which met their eyes was enough to move the hardest heart. There lay in the mud and water the bleeding, battered and broken forms of ten persons, who but a moment before had been full of life and health, but now prostrate and helpless. Under the circumstances, an examination of their injuries was out of the question, and the best that could be done was done. Mr. Gerber kindly had them placed upon straw in his two-horse wagon and carried to their homes, where nothing was omitted to alleviate their sufferings. Dr. Klauser was called in, and upon examination found that young Trippke had received an oblique fracture of the left thigh bone in the upper third; Lambert Kuebler, with left leg strained, his wife, shoulder badly wrenched; Miss Mary Kuebler, ancle sprained; Misses Maggie and Bina Kuebler, generall bruised, as were the entire party,—especially Mr. Schaefer on face and head.

The escape of these parties from instantaneous death is simply miraculous; and it remains to be seen, whether other and internal injries were not received.

This morning Drs. Klauser, Green and Bowen were to revisit the patients and set the broken limbs, as they were too much swollen and inflammed yesterday for such an operation.

The Visit of the Light Guards.

The Adrian *Daily Press* of Monday, contains quite a full account of the visit of the Light Guards of that city to Toledo, on Friday and Saturday last. After referring to their reception and entertainment at the Oliver House, the *Press* makes this reference to the drive over the city:

"At about 9 o'clock A. M., a sufficient number of hacks drove to the Oliver House to carry the entire company, and nearly all the points of interest in the city were visited. Although several of the streets are impassable, owing to the construction of sewers or the putting in of water pipes, enough could be seen to convince the most casual observer of the wonderful prosperity and growth of Toledo."

After giving the line of march and alluding to the dress parade, &c., the *Press* concludes as follows:

COMPANY DRILL.

The Light Guards were the first to be called upon, and, notwithstanding the intense heat and dust, and fatiguing march during the early part of the day, they did great credit to themselves, and elicited many hearty applauses from the crowd. The Myers Cadets were the next to drill. They showed a wonderful proficiency in the manual of arms, as well as military movements. This company is indeed a credit to itself and its founder, and all connected with its organization and maintainance. We doubt whether another such company can be found in the country. They are "every inch" soldiers, with the very best discipline, and more proficient in the tactics than nine-tenths of the military companies in the country. The Walbridge Zouaves were called upon, but only went through with a few movements, as the hour was getting late.

The Light Guard will long remember their visit to Toledo, and the magnificent manner in which they were entertained, together with the many very friendly acquaintances made. There will ever be a warm, fraternal feeling existing between the two cities. The citizens of Toledo seemed determined, as well as the Cadets and Zouaves, to make everything as pleasant as possible, and to Captains J. W. White and M. L. Paddock especially, the thanks of the entire company and all our citizens, whom they knew as such, are due, for their untiring efforts to make every thing as pleasant and agreeable as possible.

We cannot close this article without saying a word of Mr. Myers, the founder and maintainer of the Cadets, and their band and drum corps. We were informed that he had expended about $12,000 in fitting them out. The band is furnished with silver Helicon instruments, and is to number twenty-two pieces, with a very fine, dark blue uniform, elaborately trimmed with gold ornaments, with hats similar to our Light Guards, with plumes. The drum corps consists of sixteen members, with fifteen German silver, nickle plated drums. The Drum Major, Leo Miller, is a host and understands the requirements of his position to a nicety. The uniforms are gorgeous in the extreme, being made of gold, blue, and nearly covered with dark trimming. The whole organization is the finest equipped of any we ever saw, and makes a grand appearance in procession. Mr. Myers is said to be a young bachelor of great wealth, and can well afford to spend his money upon such an organization if he choses to. He is also spoken of as a very exemplary young man, living in a very quiet, secluded way with his mother at the Oliver House, and has many warm friends among all classes of people.

AMATEUR REGATTA.—On the 13th and 15th days of August an amateur rowing regatta will be given on the Grand River and Spring Lake, at Grand Haven, Michigan. The races, which are open to all amateurs, will be for double-scull shells, junior single sculls, four pared-shells, senior single-sculls, and six-pared shells. The courses, on the Grand River and Spring Lake, are very fine, the former being a straight away mile course, free from obstructions and well sheltered; the latter is a deep still sheet of water offering a straight-away two mile course. Elegant prizes are to be awarded to the first and second boats in each race, and also separate prizes to each of the winners of a race. The entries will close on the first day of August and should be addressed to the Secretary, Grand Haven and Spring Lake, Rowing Association, Spring Lake, Mich.

Here is a chance for some of our oarsmen to try their speed. This regatta occurs soon enough after the one here to dispense with any further training, and it is highly probable that some of the prizes might be brought to Toledo.

THAT MISSOURI WHEAT.—The new wheat to which we referred, a few days since, as having been shipped at Hannibal, Mo., was received here by HEYLOUS BROS. on Saturday, inspected as No. 1 Red, and sold to Messrs. CARRINGTON & CASEY. Toledo commission merchants are always on deck, and keep a sharp look out for the first and best that is going.

A large amount of building material is already on the ground for the Perkins Iron Works, being built in the lower end of the city, and work is progressing rapidly in the erection of the buildings.

THE PROCESSION ON THE FOURTH.—According to the programme already published in the BLADE, the Adrian Light Guards, Myers' Cadets, Band and Drum Corps, gave a grand parade through the various streets of the city. The procession formed about half past nine o'clock, and headed by a detachment of police under the direction of Sergeant McCarthy, took up the line of march, going through various military evolutions on the way.

All of the companies did excellently well, and the Adrian boys, by their close attention, promptness and exactness, called forth considerable remark upon their efficiency.

The Guards, 48 in number, are a fine looking set of men, and deserve all the praise Toledo can give them, not only for their gentlemanly bearing and soldierly courteousness, but for the great aid rendered Toledo when the Rink building burned, somewhat over a year ago.

A drill was given at half past three in the afternoon, and at 8:35 the companies escorted the Guards to the depot where they parted with the feeling on the part of the Light Guards that they had been well treated, and on the part of our boys that they deserved the treatment they received. The Light Guards will always be made welcome whenever they choose to visit Toledo.

AT PERRYSBURG.

The Fourth was duly observed at Perrysburg. In the morning, there was a parade of the Fire Department, followed by a test of engines. In the afternoon, the Declaration of Independance was read by H. H. Dodge, Esq., and an oration was delivered by Judge J. M. Haag, of Napoleon. Toward evening there was a boat race, Toledo boats carrying off the prize. Subsequently another race was had, limited to Perrysburg boats, which resulted in the success of the *Ripple*. In the evening there was dancing at the Town Hall. The Perrysburg Band furnished music, and the day passed off quietly and pleasantly.

TRIAL OF CYRUS CLUM.—The trial of CYRUS CLUM, the shoedealer who was indicted for obtaining funds under false pretenses, has been in progress for several days before Judge Seney. The facts in this case were given to the public at the time of CLUM's first arrest. In his testimony Monday, CLUM stated that his true name is ALFRED W. ALLEN, and that the name of CLUM was given to him by a clerk in the store—that he never gave CLUM as his name, but that he responded to it in the indictment. CLUM was chargee with obtaining goods for WRIGHT, TAYLOR & CO., under false representations, and with having disposed of the same in a clandestine manner for the purpose of defrauding his creditors. The testimony for the prosecution made quite a strong case, but the defendant has endeavored to explain away its force.

The fact that he made use of an assumed name was very much against him, and in short, his whole transactions requiring explanation to free them from the appearance of a purpose to do wrong. Goods were shipped to Cincinnati, Fort Wayne, and perhaps other points, where they were sold at a sacrifice and handled in a way well calculated to arose suspicion. The case has been ably conducted and the counsel for the defense have made some headway in their efforts to destroy the force of testimony for the prosecution, but the circumstances are such that acquittal is not anticipated, though such a result may be reached.

From late reports the trial of Cyrus Clum was concluded Monday afternoon, and the case given to the jury after a brief charge by Judge SENEY. The jury remained out until Tuesday A. M. at seven o'clock, being unable to agree. The first ballot resulted in 9 for conviction and 3 for acquittal, the second 7 for conviction and 5 for acquittal; the third ballot and several succeeding it in 10 for conviction and 2 for acquittal. A final ballot was taken this morning, resulting in 9 for conviction and 3 for acquittal. The case will go over to the next term for trial.

FIRES.—A very destructive fire occurred in East Toledo, on Saturday afternoon of last week. It was caused by firecrackers being thrown under a building on the corner of Oak and 1st Streets. Five buildings were totally, and one nearly, consumed. Eight families were rendered very destitute by the event. They occupy rooms in vacant tenement houses and stables near the scene of the conflagration. Some are reduced from comparative ease, and wealth to absolute want and distress. The names of the principal sufferers are Charles Baker, Henry Grahlman, John Stein, Mrs. Stockman, Louis Bean, Joseph Munsch, Geo. Miller, and a Mr. Snyder. The entire loss will probably be about $14000. Insured for about $8000. A note for $70 belonging to Mr. Munsch is said to have been burned. A small fire occurred on Elm Street, about the same time. Damage estimated to be about twenty dollars.

LITTLE FISHES.—The appropriation bill for the aid of fish culture having passed Congress, the Fish Commissioners have gone to work promptly. Last Wednesday night Mr. FRED MATHER passed through here with 50,000 shad for the Wabash river, and we understand that several other rivers in the northwest are to receive a benefit from the bill.

SOVEREIGNS OF INDUSTRY.—At a meeting in the interest of the above organization, held on the 3d inst., a Council was organized with a membership representing fourteen different industrial pursuits, and the following officers were elected:

President—Thomas J. Crowe.
Vice President—Mrs. H. L. Thorndike.
Secretary—S. D. Stevenson.
Treasurer—H. L. Thorndike.
Lecturer—J. E. Avery.
Steward—J. R. Foote.
Assistant Steward—Sadie A. Johnson.
Inside Guard—Sophia M. Presjon.
Outside Guard—C. H. Thorndike.

DROWNED.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. FRANK DAILY, who had been employed in the Union Depot, started with some companions to go to the Water Works on a tug. When they arrived at their destination they concluded to go bathing. DAILY, who was an expert swimmer, had been in the water but a few minutes when he was seized with a cramp, and sank. His body was not recovered for fifteen or twenty minutes, and then life was extinct. The remains were brought down to the foot of Monroe street on the tug. The Coroner, after hearing the statement of those present regarding the sad accident, decided that it was not necessary to hold an inquest, and the remains were removed to the home of Mr. D.'s father, on Bush street.

STATE DIVISION.—At the meeting of the Committee of the State Temperance Convention, which was held in Columbus, on the 26th inst., it was determined to divide the State into four districts, and appoint an efficient agent for each district, who shall devote his entire energy to the canvas. Specific announcements will be made as soon as the arrangements are consummated. Meantime the Committee are arranging for organizations and conventions in forty-three counties, and they invite any who desire assistance to communicate with the Chairman, REV. T. K. DISSETTE, 158 Superior street, Cleveland, or with the Secretary G. W. SHURTLEFF, Oberlin.

YACHT RACE.—As there has been considerable hard feeling brought about by the yacht race at Put-in-Bay on the 29th of June, it is proposed to have another race next Saturday, at the same place and the course to be the same. The owner of the *Outhbert* challenged Commodore Barker, owner of the *Cora*, to have another trial, and the Commodore will probably accept and the dispute will be definitely settled.

It is estimated that from one-third to one-half of the trees, shrubs, &c., planted in and around the city last spring, have been killed by the extremely dry weather.

☞ To have the money needlessly spent every year would give substantial comfort to almost every person. To have the money saved by buying SILVER TIPPED boots and shoes would buy each parent every year a new pair of shoes.

Ladies are Sensick

Crossing the English Channel, but no lady ever gets sick of ENGLISH CHANNEL Shoes. They never have ragged soles. Ask your dealer for them, and buy no other. A dark line shows where the channel is cut.

YOUTH AND MEN—Suffering from Bad Habit and Effects, Nervous Debility, etc., send 10 cents for Best Book. Nine Illustrations. Dr. E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo N. Y.

Tatterdemalions

only neglect to buy ENGLISH CHANNEL Shoes. If you want a shoe that wont wear ragged on your pretty feet, ladies, insist on buying only these. You can see the channel on the sole.

A Tooth for a Tooth

that is to say, an artificial tooth for a real one is not a good exchange. Therefore, keep your natural teeth unimpaired, and in order to do so use that famous preservative tooth wash, Sozodont. It is a wholesome botanical preparation, unrivalled as an antiputrescent and antagonist of decomposition and decay.

Nothing welds things together like Spalding's Glue.

LUCAS COUNTY INSTITUTE.

THE Teachers' Institute for this County will be held at the Centra School Building, in Toledo, commencing August 24th, 1874, and continuing through the week. Competent instructors will be provided. The County Examiners have given expression to their regard for the Institute in the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of County School Examiners earnestly recommend the Teachers of Lucas County to attend the sessions of the Institute, to be held in Toledo, August 24th, and that an examination of applicants for teacher's certificates will take place at the close of the Institute.

For further information apply to

A. B. WEST, Sylvania.

The Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper for animals.

Children cry for Castoria—pleasant to take—a perfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficacious in regulating the stomach and bowels.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME—We want an agent in every county in the U. S. for the best selling article ever offered—every family wants it. Commission 100 per cent. Situation permanent. TRUMBULL & CRUVER, 71 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ills.

PERFEZIONE strengthens, enlarges and develops any part of the body. $1. Nervous Debility Pills, $1. Invigorative Pills, $1. All post-paid. Dr. Van Holm, 143 Court St., Boston, Mass.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers

of every kind. Send stamp for Illustrated Price List to Great Western GUN WORKS, Pittsburg, Pa.

Wanted—Agents for CHARLES SUMNER by (ex-Gov.) N. P. BANKS, Bishop GILBERT HAVEN and WM. M. CORNELL, LL. D., with eulogies of Carl Schurz, Geo. W. Curtis, and others. Exclusive territory. No competition. Address J. H. EARLE, Publisher, Boston.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—$450 000 distributed in Prizes every 17 days. Circulars of information furnished free. Orders filled. Prizes cashed. TAYLOR & Co., Bankers, 11, Wall street, New York.

TWO GOLD MEDALS

AWARDED THIS MACHINE.

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT—At home, male or Female, $20 a week warranted. No capital required. Particulars and valuable sample sent free. Address, with 6c return stamp, C. Ross, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

AGENTS! YOUMAN'S DICTIONARY OF EVERY DAY WANTS is the grandest book ever published—30,000 receipts. Sold by the number—beware of bogus imitations. *Worth its weight in gold*, saving money daily to every buyer. Indispensable to all classes of people. Selling faster than any other three books combined! One agent sold over 2,000 copies! 12-page Circular and *extra liberal* terms free. F. A. HUTCHINSON & Co., W. 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

OUR GRAND COMBINATION PROSPECTUS Represents sample pages and bindings of FIFTY most popular illustrated new books of every kind. Gives our Agents the inside track, and all are delighted with their quick sales. AGENTS WANTED, of either sex. *Full* and free. Send for particulars. VALLEY PUB'G Co., 177 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

DR. WHITTIER, 317 St. Charles street, St. Louis, Missouri, has been longer engaged in the treatment of all venereal and sexual diseases than any specialist in St. Louis, as the city papers show. Also spermatorrhœa, sexual debility and impotency, as the result of self abuse in youth, or sexual excesses; symptoms being, nervousness, seminal emissions, debility, dimness of sight, defective memory, pimples on the face, physical decay, aversion to society of females, confusion of ideas, loss of sexual power, are permanently cured. Pamphlet 50 pages free. Every letter of inquiry with one stamp answered.

$72 Each Week. Agents wanted; particulars free. J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. A PRIVATE COUNSELOR TO THE MARRIED or those about to marry on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in reproductive offspring, preserving the complexion, &c.

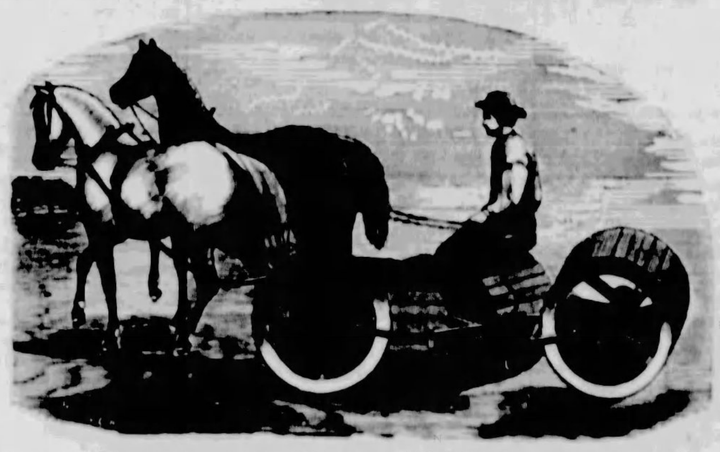
This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage, still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not allowed to lay about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents. Address Dr. Bells Dispensary, 12 Nth. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

EPILEPSY OR FITS. This world-famous remedy was discovered by the use of Nine Epileptic Remedies. The sufferer knows what to do when one is such as to enable us to furnish testimonials showing all the necessary conditions, and make no charge in such a case to be effected. Circulars explaining method of treatment, testimonials, etc., sent free to all applicants. Address ROSS BROTHERS, No. 257 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

AGENTS Wanted in every County in the United States and Canada, to sell the Celebrated Improved Common Sense Family Knitting Machine. Capable of knitting the greatest variety of work for the family and manufacturer. Price only $25. Fully warranted for five years. Is licensed and pronounced Agents working for us now. Sent for any other information, particulars, etc., free. Address at once, The Franklin Knitting Machine Co., Chicago, Ill.

THE LOCKHART OSCILLATING Land Roller!



This Land Roller is made in three sections, being so constructed that it can be turned around in a circle of 12 feet in diameter, without leaving any of the ground unrolled. It rolls 7 feet in width, the rollers are each 81 inches in length, three 24 inches in width, the forward Rollers are set 2 feet apart, the rear Roller having 6 inches lap, covers all the ground left by the forward Rollers.

The weight is about 1,000 pounds, and by means of a trough suspended from the axles of each roller, its weight can be increased to any amount. Its draft is only 100 pounds—the lightest of any roller of its weight. We claim that it is the

BEST FARM ROLLER NOW MADE.

Our No. 1 Roller contains 740 lbs. of iron. It is made with bales, head and weight box heads all of iron. Price $70. Farm

WHO FOR CONGRESS?

The Republican party is the reform party of the present day. It is avowedly and inflexibly opposed to every species of corruption, from the packing of caucuses by mountebank politicians to the plundering of the public by unfaithful officials and swindling contractors. It has given evidence of its devotion to a faithful and honest administration of the Government by exposing wrong doers wherever found, and by turning its back on those tainted by the suspicion of corruption. Party friendship has not been permitted to shield the guilty in a single instance, while tricksters and unscrupulous manipulators of caucuses have been rebuked and repudiated.

The time has now arrived when the voters of this and other States must not only canvass the merits of Congressional aspirants, but consider the question as to who can best represent the interests of the various districts in Congress. The people are disposed to find fault with the inefficiency and corruption of Congress, without reflecting upon the fact that they select the men composing that body, and are responsible for the character and caliber of their Representatives. The power is with the people, and they should use it with that caution and discretion which would characterize their action in important private transactions.

The worst foe which the Republican party has to contend against, and the greatest enemy to the interests of the country, is the professional office-seeker and caucus manipulator. The very fact that a man makes office-seeking a business, is evidence of his unfitness to hold office; and yet, persistent workers—men who devote their entire time and capacities, and the money at their command, to "laying the ropes" and packing caucuses—are too often successful, through the neglect of honest business men to attend caucuses and nip this evil in the bud.

Let a professional office-seeker start out to secure a seat in Congress, and what is his course? Six months or a year before the nominating convention meets, he visits nearly every portion of the district, (ostensibly on private business,) becomes acquainted with the local caucus managers, learns the wants of each, and "puts out a few feelers." On finding his man, he at once enters into a treaty of alliance, and the services of the local politician are secured by a promise of support for some local office, by the payment of money, or by the promise of an appointment to some position under the Government, provided said Congressional aspirant can secure the nomination and election.

In this manner, it will be seen, the industrious and shameless aspirant inaugurates a system of working machinery which reaches into and controls, when skillfully managed, nearly every voting precinct in the district. The local partners in this business, by having months before them in which to make their combinations and learn how many men and how much money will be required to control their caucuses, can count with great certainty upon securing delegates to county and district conventions pledged to the man who has thus bartered for a nomination. For the more important offices which a corrupt custom has placed at the disposal of a member of Congress, the aspirant selects the man who can promise the strongest support, in men and money. Every local member of this firm must have a little money to treat his friends and to pay for little "jobs" in the packing line, and the Congressional aspirant must make up a "pot" for this purpose; to do which he bargains away the best paying offices and then draws upon the prospective recipient of important favors for the "sinews of war." Of course, the money must be forthcoming or the copartnership must cease, and eruptions of this character seldom occur among professional office-seekers.

It will thus be seen that this combination of "packers" becomes knotted together like serpents, through the cohesive power of public plunder, and they illustrate the fact that in union there is strength, since notoriously unfit and exceedingly unpopular men frequently secure nominations through this system of packing caucuses and conventions. Once elected to Congress, the man who thus secures a nomination sets about "laying the ropes" for re-nomination. The bargain by which the first nomination was secured is carried out. Honest and incorruptible public officers, whom he did not dare to approach with his dishonorable propositions, are removed to give place to the members of his "ring," and these in turn contract to do their first works over again for the purpose of retaining the positions which they have secured at the sacrifice of their manhood. Having little or no more government patronage to peddle out for caucus votes, these office holders and partners of the Congressman turn their attention to the making of contracts with Senatorial, Representative, and Judicial aspirants, and with seekers after county and municipal offices. Having their machinery in good working trim, they can make it an object for aspirants of the character named to court their power, and in every instance the condition precedent is, "you must stand by our candidate for Congress."

Here, then, we have corrupt combinations running through and largely controling the nominations of all caucuses and conventions. The member of Congress, through the large patronage which Congress has forced from its rightful dispensers, holds the reins and whip in his hands and can manipulate and control caucuses and nominations at will, and that, too, without exposing himself to the view of those not versed in the workings of this machinery. While his minions are at work in their respective localities, he is not idle. Instead of giving attention to the interests of his constituents and the demands of the country, his mind is engaged in efforts to secure a re-nomination. He manipulates journals in his district to puff him into notoriety, he writes impudent letters to editors requesting them to copy this or that "puff," and places public documents "where they will do [him] the most good." His entire efforts in Congress are of the "buncombe" order, and if he happens to perform a simple duty, or Congress makes an appropriation for some needed improvement in his district, he has it shouted in in the ears of his constituents by his paid minions, and heralded to them through his "organs" as an achievement worthy of the gods. This Representative understands the advantages of money in forwarding his schemes; hence, his votes are always in the market, and the lobby know his price.

We have drawn this picture of a certain class of Congressmen and their satellites, that the reader may see and understand how it is that weak and corrupt men receive nominations and appointments to important official positions. It also discloses the fact that all of the robberies of the Government Treasury, through Congressional "jobs," succeed solely by the assistance received at the hands of this class of Representatives.—As we said at the outset, we say again; the worst foe which the Republican party has to contend against, and the greatest enemy to the interests of the country, is the professional office seeker.

In view of the facts to which we have briefly referred, it must be apparent to every reader that the people have a plain and important duty to perform. In every Congressional district, wherever this office-seeking "ring" shows itself, let it be promptly broken by the honest and intelligent rank and file of the Republican party. Let them give a little time and attention to their caucuses and conventions, and not be content to let corruptionists control the nominations to be defeated at the polls, for the time has come when the people—the honest, intelligent, thinking voters—will not support nominations thus obtained.

Experience has demonstrated the fact that the people are best served in Congress, as elsewhere, by non-professional office-seekers—by men who have established characters for business integrity and capacity. Take the illustration afforded by the district east of us. The Republicans there nominated CHARLES FOSTER, an active, honorable and successful business man, as their candidate for Congress. He never asked the office—never sought it or expected it. He was a plain, honest business man, who reluctantly accepted the nomination at the positive call of the people of his district. It was a sacrifice to take it, and he only took it because his sense of duty compelled him. The people had confidence in him, and he was elected in a Democratic district against a professional politician. He has not disappointed his constituents. No time has been spent by him in efforts to secure a renomination. He has appointed to office the best men only—and such as the people wanted. In dispensing patronage he has never taken into account the effect any act might have upon himself. He has never appointed a man to office against the expressed will of his constituents—nor has he ever removed a good man, whom the people desired, to make room for a wire puller in his own interest. And instead of forcing himself upon the people, again and again, he stands ready to resign his trust into their hands whenever they feel they can be better served. In short he is the servant of the people, and has never aimed to make himself their master. Where duty has called, there he has been found, and his work has been faithfully and well performed. His conduct has been in such marked contrast to that of the professional politician, that the people have everywhere united in hearty applause of his course, and he is to-day the most popular member of Congress. And this, simply because he has discharged his duty faithfully, and has shown himself not to be a political mountebank.

Let us have more FOSTERS in Congress. That is the great need of the country at the present time, and the Republican party must see that this need is supplied, by the nomination and election of men who will not trade in public offices—who will not seek to control caucuses and conventions through corrupt means. There is no other remedy for this evil—no other way in which the halls of Congress can be purified. It will not do to say we will let these tricksters control the caucuses and conventions and then permit them to be defeated at the polls. That is a cowardly shirking of duty, and it does not release from responsibility. Every man must firmly resolve to strike "ring" managers at their outposts—at the caucuses. There is where the work can be most easily and most thoroughly accomplished, and there is where duty calls every good citizen.

THE DUTY OF REPUBLICANS

We suppose there is no one who doubts the fact that the temperance crusade has resulted in materially strengthening the forces of the Prohibition party, and it is equally certain that the new recruits to that organization were drawn from the Republican ranks. These are facts which the Republican party must not overlook, and they clearly indicate the necessity of unusual care in the selection of county and district tickets. It will not do to say that the Prohibition vote will not amount to much. While there certainly can be no prospect of electing a single man on the Prohibition ticket, unpopular nominations on the part of the Republicans may swell the vote of that party to such an extent as to give the Democrats success in Republican counties and Congressional districts. Our personal knowledge of the course which many Republicans in this section propose to take, leads us to give this note of warning. The Republicans must not attempt to carry any dead-weights in the coming contest. None but strong men must be placed on the track, if we would have certain victory. To-day no class of politicians are more active than the Prohibitionists. They hold their meetings in churches and on the Sabbath-day, and many ignorant persons are made to believe that it is their religious duty to vote the Prohibition ticket and thereby aid in electing Democrats to office. The men who are "engineering" this movement are generally broken down politicians and "wolves in sheep's clothing." They have taken great pains to turn the Crusade to account, and they have been quite too successful.

There is but one way in which the evils thus planned can be averted. By nominating men who can command the united and hearty support of the party, many who are now disposed to act with the Prohibitionists may be induced to stand by the Republican party and insure its success. There are many reasons why the Republicans should put aside all personal preferences in selecting their tickets, and nominate the best and strongest men who can be induced to serve the people. The fact that the abandonment of the Republican party in order to support Prohibitionists, is but an indirect method of aiding the Democratic party, will induce a majority of those now disposed to run after strange gods, on the sober second thought to stand by the party which stands by the country. This will certainly be the case if Republican nominating conventions do their duty.

A COMPARISON.

The Bryan *Press* makes the following comparison between Democratic Henry and Republicans Williams county:

A Napoleon correspondent of the BLADE makes the astounding announcement that an investigating committee has unearthed a deficit of about $100,000 in the Henry County Treasury. The following exhibit of the rates of taxation in Henry and Williams counties, illustrates the process by which the Democratic Ring there were enabled to get so much money into their possession.

Tax.	Wms. Co.	Henry Co.
County Fund	1.50	3.50
Poor Fund	1.50	2 00
Bridge Fund	1 25	2 50
Building Fund	00	50
Special Fund	0.3	1 12
Total County Taxes	4.28	9.62

How would the people of Williams county like to exchange their present honest administration for a Democratic one like that in Henry county?

Unfortunately for the people living in Democratic counties, similar comparisons may be made wherever a Democratic county can be found in the State. Thus far, wherever an examination has been made, the facts have shown heavy robberies of the treasury in Democratic counties. Such has been the case in Fairfield, Butler, Hancock, Henry, Wayne, Holmes, and perhaps other countries, and we shall be surprised if defalcations and robberies are not discovered in every Democratic county. And yet that party asks to have the public money entrusted to their care! They tax the people, when in power, to increase the plunder. They make no professions of honesty, and but one conviction, among all the robberies discovered in Democratic counties has taken place. Wayne county did send her delinquent Treasurer to the penitentiary for one year, and he entered that institution the present week. In Democratic Fairfield, a mere show of prosecution was had, but in Butler, Henry, and Holmes, the thieves are treated as though stealing was a legitimate and honorable business. Men are now asked to place this party in power. Temperance men, who are too pure to vote for honest Republicans, will assist in placing the reigns of government in the hands of these political plunderers; but the honest people, heeding the lessons of experience, will stand by the Republican party—the party of the people, and which turns its face against corruption, wherever found.

☞ Great excitement prevails at our State Capital, because the grand jury failed to indict saloon keepers. A public meeting has been held to denounce the jury. Is that not a little out of order? How is it that outsiders know what testimony has been presented before a grand jury? The man who undertakes to reveal his sworn statements before a grand jury, or the grand juror who discloses the testimony submitted, commits perjury, and is certainly not entitled to belief. Yet upon such testimony a pub. lic meeting is called to denounce men who acted under the solemnities of an oath.

☞ The village Council of Bryan, having been petitioned to pass an ordinance prohibiting traffic in strong drinks have ordered an informal election on the 8th inst., for the purpose of having the people vote upon the question of such traffic. The ballots will be written or printed—"Prohibition, Yes," or "Prohibition, No." The Temperance League objects to this method of settling the question, but the Council will stand firm and pledge themselves to obey the voice of the people.

☞ It is now quite evident that Governor ASHLEY will walk over the course for the Democratic Congressional nomination without a show of opposition. All the old Democratic small-fry have stepped aside to leave him a free course.

☞ WASHAM is the name of a Democrat in Jackson county who would like to be the candidate of his party for Secretary of State. The name would be a standing rebuke to the "unwashed" Democracy. Let WASHAM be the watch cry.

THE NARROW GAUGE ENGINE.—Wednesday afternoon the light passenger locomotive, "General Hunt," which is to run on the Toledo & Maumee Narrow Gauge Railway, arrived via the Pennsylvania Road. She is a beautiful engine, and will do the work required in good style, her builders, Porter, Bell & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., being well known as builders of first-class engines. The following is a description of the "General:" Cylinder, 8 inches diameter by 16 inches stroke; drivers, 36 inches diameter; length of engine and tender over all, 30 feet; extreme height, 9 feet 6 inches; rigid wheel base, 5 feet 9 inches; total wheel base of engine, 10 feet 9 inches; weight of engine in working order, 19,000 pounds; weight on drivers, 16,500 pounds; weight on two-wheel radius bar truck, 2,500 pounds; capacity of tender tank, 500 gallons. The following is her pulling capacity in tons of 2,000 pounds: On level, 300 tons; on grade of 40 feet per mile, 120 tons; on grade of 100 feet per mile, 50 tons. An average speed of 30 miles per hour will be attainable by the engine, and she will be ready to make that run in a few days.

The name of No. 1 "Gen. Hunt," is in honor of one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the Maumee Valley. General HUNT was one of the first settlers at Maumee City, where, for many years, he was engaged in active and extensive business, but when Toledo became the commercial center of the Maumee Valley, he, like most other leading citizens of Maumee, changed his base of operations and has been a resident of this city for many years—the best preserved pioneer in the Valley. It is, therefore, eminently proper that the first locomotive in the railroad connecting the former and latter capitals of the Valley, should bear the name of one who must occupy so prominent a place in the histories of the two places.

THE HENRY TRIAL.

Conclusion of the Evidence—The Judge's Charge to the Jury—Verdict of the Jury.

Our report of the testimony in the John Henry case closed Wednesday afternoon during the cross-examination of Mr. Dennis Coglin.

Mr. Coglin further testified that John Henry had his permission to open the mail while he was the assignee of the Bank. He did not remember of having asked Mr. Henry to endorse drafts, the proceeds of collections, which came in while he was assignee. Mr. Henry, in case of collections for other people in matters not pertaining to the affairs of K. & S., was directed by me to endorse drafts to the parties to whom they belonged. There were instances when both Henry and Keip made such endorsements. Most of the mail which Henry brought from the Post Office was addressed to Kraus & Smith, and, in my absence, was opened by Henry. I always examined all of the correspondence. I don't recollect of any conversation at all with John Henry about that draft or letter from Saginaw. None of the moneys received by me, as assignee, were ever recalled, all the collections coming in during that time belonging to Kraus and Smith, or their creditors, with but one exception, and that was a matter with A. W. Barlow.

In the afternoon session Adolph Fiess was examined and testified that the firm of Feiss & Wolff, of which he was a member, deposited in the City Bank in September, 1873, Wm. Wall, of Saginaw, gave them a thirty-day note for $125 in September, 1873, which they got discounted at the bank of Kraus & Smith, paying discount and exchange, and receiving credit as for deposit for the full amount of the note. Have never seen the note since. We did all our banking business with Kraus & Smith at that time.

Mr. Chas. Swain was the next witness, and testified substantially as follows: Have been acting as one of the assignees of the City Bank since June 1, 1874. A short time prior to our taking possession of the assets, I was some time in the bank, and in that time I examined papers and checked them over and made inquiries in regard to the assets represented to me as being out at different places—as some of the papers checked as assets were not there. When asked to explain the item against the First National Bank of Saginaw, Henry stated that it was a bill of exchange or check endorsed by Feiss & Wolff and sent to that bank for $125.

Several other witnesses were examined but lack of space prevents our giving their testimony.

We this morning the arguments of both sides were heard and in the afternoon the Court delivered its charge to the jury. After reciting the fact that two counts appeared in the indictment—the first for stealing a draft belonging to C. H. Swain and others, Assignees in Bankruptcy of Kraus & Smith, and the second for stealing a draft from Dennis Coghlin, the assignee of the firm under the State law, the Court said that the evidence did not warrant a conviction under the first count, and if the defendant was found guilty at all, it must be under the second count.

The defendant was indicted for stealing a draft, and not for converting the proceeds to his own use. The evidence must satisfy the jury that there was a draft; no such draft was produced in the course of the trial, though such is usually the rule in cases of this kind; the reasons for this appeared in the evidence. The evidence of Mr. Shoemaker and others was that they had seen the draft, and it also appeared that it was upon the First National Bank of Saginaw, and in amount $124 75. The jury must also be satisfied that it was a genuine draft; if it was a forgery it was a mere waste piece of paper without any value. If the jury found that the defendant took the draft to the Northern National Bank, endorsed it, sold it, and received the proceeds, that fact was *prima facie* evidence of an admission by him that the draft was genuine.

The manner in which the defendant came into the possession of the draft is a matter of great importance, since that determines the question of whether he is guilty of larceny or embezzlement. A specimen of the distinction between these two is shown by taking the case of a dry-goods clerk who appropriates to his own use money for which he sells goods; this is simply embezzlement, while the taking of the same amount of money by a stranger is larceny.

The Court dwelt at some length on the distinctions which existed, and urged upon the jury the importance of considering these distinctions in giving a verdict.

Mr. Kent asked the Court to charge that the draft, being payable to the order of Kraus & Smith, had no value until it was properly endorsed by them; that no money could be lawfully received upon it until then.

The Court said that a man is under no obligation to pay money to a person upon a draft without his endorsement, but if such a draft be paid to that person, or to any one authorized by him, then in equity the money cannot be recovered.

Mr. Lemmon asked the Courts to charge the jury that if they found that Henry was in the employ of Dennis Coghlin, and in pursuance of his duty, he had to go to the Post-office, and receive the mail of Kraus & Smith and open the letters; but, if, at some period subsequent to the opening of the letters, he took the draft contained in one of them and converted it to his own use, then he was guilty of larceny.

This instruction the Court refused to give, and the jury went out of the room. After being absent something less than half an hour they returned, and the foreman announced that "not guilty" was the verdict of the jury.

Millersburg.

DEFALCATION OF $38 800 DISCOVERED.

MILLERSBURG, O., July 3.—The committee investigating the condition of the books of Holmes county, have found defalcations to the amount of $23,900 against George Reed, the predecessor of Joseph H. Newton, the present Auditor, whose deficiency is 14,000, which sums have been demanded of the above named person. The committee on examination are not through with their work yet.

SHOOTING TOURNAMENT.

Yesterday's Score—Detroit Ahead—Number of Entries.

Yesterday was the last day of the shooting tournament, which was held at the Driving Park under the auspices of the Maumee Valley Shooting Association. The day was all that could be desired for good shooting and the sport was exciting. There was a large number of spectators present and a great deal of interest was manifested.

There were twenty four entries, and the following is the score:

E. Fisher killed 8 birds; Z. C. Pheatt, 8; C. O. Brigham, 9; Wm. Hall, 9; J. E. Long, 10; R. W. Mathews, 8; Gid Pheatt, 9; E. Gillman, 9; G. Predmore, 8; E. B. Marsh, 8; J. B. Welch, 8; C. Beaubien, 10; L. Dubois, 9; J. Luckey, 7; G. Stanton, 10; James Moore, 9; I. N. Hathaway, 6; G. F. Merril, 9; G. Sherer, 10; W. R. Jardine, 8; L. Wachenheimer, 9; A. P. Edgerton, 5; F. M. C. Queen, 7; T. Furney, 9.

After the first ten birds, Stanton and Long, who each killed 10 birds, shot off, and Stanton, of Detroit, won, killing four out of the 5 birds. The first prize, won by Stanton, was $125.

Dubois, Pheatt and Merril, who each killed 9 birds, then shot off, and Dubois, of Detroit, carried off the second prize of $80. The third prize of $60 was won by R. W. Mathews, of this city.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Tecumseh.

The wool crop in this section is more than an average this season. It is being marketed quite rapidly, nearly 80,000 pounds having been purchased here at an average price of 42 cents. There is an abundance of all kinds of small fruits, and the promise for a large crop of fall fruits is flattering. Corn, oats and potatoes are looking very fine, and the wheat, which will be ready for harvesting in a few days, is much better than was anticipated earlier in the season.

The dwelling house of Hebron Camburn in Macon was burned to the ground on the night of the 28th inst., Loss, $3,000. Insured in the Farmers' County Mutual for $1,400, the cause of the fire cannot be accounted for.

Joseph Baroch a clerk in J. B. Cook & Co's drug store, of Adrian, was drowned at Evans Lake Sunday afternoon. His body was recovered at a late hour. B——,

June 30, 1874.

Napoleon.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT—COURT ITEMS.

Weather nice and cool; we had a fine rain during the night. Yesterday a man by the name of Baker, not obeying the command, "Remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy," went out gunning. He succeeded in shooting one of his arms off. It is a very serious matter with him. The incorporated village of Napoleon vs. H. A. & H. F. Meyershotte, has been taking up the attention of the public for a few days. There has been two suits by the above title, and more are to follow. The jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty" in both suits. The defendants have appealed. If the ordinance under which the suits are brought is worth anything, they will hardly get clear, as it was proved beyond a doubt that they had been constantly violating the ordinance. There are trials for all this week of the same kind. MODOC.

June 29, 1874.

Edgerton.

Harvesting has commenced in this section. The wheat is well filled, and promises a fair crop. Fruit of all kinds will be quite plenty. Potatoes are good.

Five million pounds of grain were shipped from this station in 1873.

A brass field piece has been procured for Celebration Day. A. P.

June 29, 1874.

Defiance County.

The *Express* says J. W. Parrett cut spring wheat on the 24th of June, ripe and good.—Alice Bridenbaugh has attended every Sabbath school of the Defiance Baptist Church for the last four years.—The Republicans hold their county convention August 22d.—The *Democrat* says the increase of marriages in the county the past year was 20, while the increase of births was 100.

Republic.

We learn that the "Northwestern Normal School," an institution of a most creditable reputation for scholarship, is about to be removed to Fostoria, Ohio, where it will commence its fifth year on Tuesday, September 8th. The leading men of Fostoria, Hon. Charles Foster among the number, have pledged their moral and pecuniary support to the school, and are now fitting up suitable rooms for the institution. The "Normal" hopes to open there in the fall with upward of two hundred students, and intend to push work vigorously. We trust the institution may have ample success in all its plans for its new location and field of labor.

Wood County.

The editor of the Bowling Green *Sentinel* has received a twig, 3½ inches long, on which there were 47 ripe and sound cherries.—Bowling Green has not yet subscribed $10,000 for a branch Railroad.—Pemberville will celebrate the Fourth.—Myer Ordway had his hand caught in the machinery of a planing mill at Deshler, a few days since, and mangled to such an extent that amputation may be necessary.—Nineteen marriage licenses were issued during the month of June.—The Central Agricultural Society will hold their Fair at Bowling Green on the 23d, 24th and 25th of September.

Fulton County.

We learn from the Wauseon *Republican* that a new mail route has been established between Wauseon and Fayette.—The barn of J. B. Fashbaugh, near Delta, was destroyed by fire a few nights since. It was struck by lightning. Between 70,000 and 80,000 pounds of wool have been purchased by Wauseon dealers.—J. C. Rorick, of Wauseon, has invented a butter machine. We suppose the butter is made from cow's milk.

Liberty Centre.

ENCOURAGING REPORT OF THE COMING CROPS—MISCELLANEOUS.

Wheat harvest has already commenced in this neighborhood, with prospects of a better crop than was anticipated in the earlier part of the season. The freezing out of the clover and the early drouth has resulted in a light crop of hay, but the late showers will partially redeem the oat crop, which is becoming more and more a staple production each year. The potato bug marched in and made a general attack along the whole line, but has been nobly repulsed by the home guards, and flanked on every side by General Paris Green, and his army appears to have been routed and gone to parts unknown. The potato now bids fair for an abundant harvest. The new worm has committed its ravages upon the corn crop in the low and rich mucky grounds, leaving an uneven stand in many fields. Peaches have a good show thus far for a crop, but peach orchards are becoming less numerous, and many of the early and best varieties are disappearing in this section, and a general deterioration of this most luscious fruit. Apples are falling to a considerable extent, and some fears are entertained that the crop will not be an average one. Plums are getting to be almost out of the question, but an experiment was tried in a neighbor's garden, on one tree, of driving several small nails into the body near the root, and for that or some other reason, the tree is bending with nice smooth fruit at this time. Everybody is complaining of hard times and no money, and the irreconcileable course and sudden departure of President Grant from his message at the convening of The report of the probable defalcation of the Henry county Treasury, is causing the many unsuspicious to draw the corks from their ears. Listen for further developments before passing judgment. CITIZEN.

Liberty Center, June 30th.

Elmore

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS—ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

Several accidents happened Thursday, near Elmore. E. A. Gyde lost three fingers in a stave mill, at Elliston. Erret Bartlett, a painter, fell from a scaffold on which he was standing, breaking both bones in his leg, near the ankle. A daughter of Kellogg Pratt had her arm broken. A team of horses ran away, throwing a woman from the wagon, bruising her considerably. It is something unusual to have so many accidents in one day. We hope the like may not occur again.

Our usually quiet town has been somewhat agitated for the past few days, by the announcement that a married man of forty, (if he can be called a man), had eloped with a little girl of fourteen. The girl left home last Tuesday evening, to visit friends in Fremont, and as her mother supposed, to remain over Sunday.

The man went to Fremont on the same train, returning to Elmore again the same night. He started east again on Thursday evening on the 6 o'clock train, as he said, for Cleveland; went as far as Fremont, and sometime during the night took a western bound train for Toledo. Friday morning the girl left Fremont on the 10 o'clock train, as her friends say, for Elmore, but no tidings have been heard from her since. The man was seen at the train in Toledo Friday morning when it arrived from the east. The mother is almost distracted over the absent daughter. Surely her cup of sorrow is full. The unprincipled scamp was a church member of one of our popular churches, was a member of the Y. M. C. A., and also belonged to the I. O. O. F. The sad affair should be a warning to mothers, who should be careful that their daughters do not associate with unprincipled, hypocritical wolves in sheep's clothing. REPORTER.

July 1, 1874.

Twain's Interview with a Book Peddler.

A book peddler visited Mark Twain at home to get his subscription for a new work, of which he carried a copy. He found the genial Mark hoeing in his garden. He was kindly received and asked to take a seat. He took a seat. The seat was on the top of a fence, the uppermost rail of which was sharp. He was not happy when he sat down, and he got no happier as he remained. He remained there, too, a very long while, and Mr. Twain was very kind. He talked to him about the book and its author, whom he knew about the pictures, and the letter-press, and then he branched off into other and very deep literary subjects, of which the agent knew nothing. After an hour or so Twain hospitably asked the agent into the house, and then he talked to him some more. The agent was getting very tired and very hungry. Twain excused himself for a moment, and stayed away an hour, during which time the agent suspects he took his dinner. He came back, and was still very kind and talked again. It was now nearly 6 P. M., and the agent had come about 11 A. M. He had nothing to eat, and not a word had been said about a subscription. He grew desperate, and asked Twain if he would subscribe. "I think I will," drawled Twain, "but not to-day—come to-morrow, and we will talk about it." The agent decamped, and he now swears—though he had a nice time, and Twain is a good talker—that he will never go back again; no, never.

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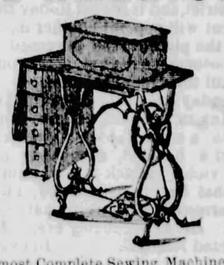

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COUNTY DITCH NO. 93.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Lucas County have apportioned the cost of constructing County Ditch No. 93, and the expense of locating the same. The Ditch is to be 10 feet wide on top, 3 feet wide on the bottom, to be 3 feet deep at the road at west end of ditch, and to be dug with an even grade on bottom of Ditch, starting out at a point 40 rods east of road, to 2-7. The cost of location to be paid into the County Treasury on or before September 1st, 1874, and the Ditch to be finished on or before September 1st, 1874.

The following schedule shows the No. of Ditch, Section, No. of Rods Apportioned to Each Landholder, &c., &c.:

No. of Ditch	Section	Names of Land Owners	Rods Apportioned	Rods Apportioned

Farm Garden and House.

A Fatal Sheep Disease.

Samuel Park, of Marshall, Ill., one of the most experienced of Western sheep growers, writes the Clark county *Herald*, giving a description of a disease among the sheep of that locality, that is almost invariably fatal in its effects. The malady generally attacks sheep under five years old at first, and is spread through the entire flock within they are allowed to mingle. The symptoms of the disease are described to be a paleness of the animal, with an appearance of emaciation; the ears droop and are thrown forward; the animal has a short, quick cough, and sometimes a cough would follow every attempt to bleat; they eat heartily, even ravenously, and in the last stages of the disease there is a looseness of the bowels.

Having seen several cases of the kind in the neighborhood, Mr. Park examined a sheep that died from the disease with the following results: "We took out the lungs and heart together with the windpipe; found them very pale, or of a light and bloodless appearance, and of a soft or flaccid character. We first opened the windpipe, the cartilaginous rings of which were very white and soft. Near its junction with the lungs it was a little reddened, showing some congestion. As we proceeded to open the bronchial tubes we found them more or less filled with a white, frothy matter, slightly tinged with blood, and with this numerous 'filaria' or long, thread-like worms, from the size of a fine hair to that of a coarse sewing thread, and from two to four inches long, varying from a clear semi-transparent white, to that of a light ash-color, and although the sheep had been dead some sixteen or eighteen hours, the worms were alive and active. We found no signs of any dropsical affection, which is very common to disease brought on by exposure to wet and cold, or by unhealthy food or starvation. Post mortem examinations were held upon other victims of the malady, and all disclosed substantially the same state of facts as the one given, and no doubt was left in his mind that the disease was other than the pressure of worms in the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs of the animal."

The question arises as to how the filiaria are introduced into the throat of the sheep. Upon this subject Professor N. S. Townsend, President of the Agricultural College of Ohio, says that they come from pastures "on wet lands, lands subject to overflow, and sometimes on tolerably dry land, in very rainy seasons. That the parasite is communicated directly or indirectly, from one sheep to another, is extremely probable. The eggs, which in an advanced stage contain active worms, are said to be found abundant in the mucus thrown from the nostrils of affected sheep, and when lodged upon grass will maintain their vitality for a long time."

Upon the treatment for the disease, Professor Townsend says "prevention is better than cure, and the first thing to be done is the separation of the afflicted sheep, so that they may not scatter the mischief through the flock. Remedial treatment should be directed to two objects: First, to secure the destruction and expulsion of the worms and their ova. Second, to sustain and invigorate the affected sheep so that they may withstand the attack. For the destruction and expulsion of the worms the plan adopted on the other side of the Atlantic is to compel the sheep to inhale the fumes of burning tar, sulphur, or tobacco, or all of them together. A number of the affected sheep are shut in a tight room filled as full of these fumes as can be borne for fifteen or twenty minutes. This process is repeated at intervals of two or three days until the worms are all destroyed—to enable the sheep to withstand the attack of the parasite, good living is the thing most essential."

Mr. Park adds: "Hundreds of sheep died in Crawford and the Southern part of this (Clark) county, a few years ago with this same disease, under the name of 'white skin.' It real character is but just discovered in this country. So far as I know, I am the first in the country that has made the discovery, except Professor Townsend, who discovered it in a flock about the middle of March."

The Cheap Butter Abomination.

It seems as if a large portion of the community were credulous about the manufacture of butter. It would seem that an article of consumption in daily use would be so well known that the community could not be imposed on, but the prices of good butter have been so high this winter that persons have been engaged in manufacturing an article resembling butter, and have completely deceived many into the belief that they have been buying the genuine article. It is necessary to the public health that all persons consuming food should know exactly what they are eating, and I think that it would be in the province of some official to look into this matter. There are persons who buy tallow and suet, and through a certain process of churning in milk, make an article that is well calculated to deceive. There are others who mix tallow, lard and cleaned house grease and coloring the whole make an article that will pass for butter. Bakers have been deceived into purchasing some of this compound, and have had some of their cakes, pies, etc., spoiled by it, so that now not one will use it at any price. But it has most successfully deceived shippers and operatives in manufacturing towns, during cold weather, for during summer it gets rancid and turns into oil. I understand that large lots have been sold this winter in Patterson, Newark, Pittsburg, and the coal regions of Pennsylvania, also in New Haven and Providence. I think that a bill is now before the Legislature of Rhode Island to prevent the manufacture and sale of spurious butter. Would it not be well for the Legislature of New York to look into this matter? Such large profits have been made in the sale of this article, that some respectable persons have been induced to enter into this business. Some persons are forming and trying to sell stock, one stating in a flaming prospectus that butter can be made from oil of tallow, and that a pound of butter can be made from a quart of milk.

Now it is well known by chemical analysis that three-fourths of milk is water. As well might it be told that all the salt fish could be made into fresh fish, and that all the salt and old junk beef could, by some newly discovered process be converted into tenderloin steaks. There are existing laws against the adulteration of milk by the addition of chalk and water, and I see no reason why the community should not be protected in the same manner in such an important article of diet as butter.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

Walking Horses.

One of the most desirable and valuable gaits for a horse is a walk, and it should be the aim to first develope this gait in the handling of the colt. The good walker will always make good time on the road when a day's journey is to be made, without wearying himself, while the slow moper must be constantly kept on the trot if time is to be made. A horse that will walk five miles per hour will go as far in a day, confined to this gait, as an ordinary horse can be driven when kept half of the time to the trot, and with much greater ease to himself. If one-half the pains were taken by farmers' boys to make fast walkers of the youngsters on the farm that is usually taken to make them trot, the result would be much more beneficial, and we would find plenty of teams that could do their five miles an hour with ease. But instead of this as soon as the colt is bridled, the sole aim of "the boys" is to make a trotter of him, and both gaits are spoiled.

Make the colts, walk, boys; make them extend themselves in a long, sweeping, square walk, and don't be satisfied with anything less than five miles an hour. When he gets to trotting he will go all the faster for this preliminary training to the walking gait, and if he cannot trot fast enough to beat Dexter or Goldsmith Maid, or Occident, he will have a gait that is invaluable for business purposes. We hope to see more attention paid to fast walking than heretofore, and we respectfully urge upon agricultural societies the importance of offering liberal prizes for walking horses at the fairs for the coming year.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Flowers for the Farm House.

It is often said, "there is no time on a farm for flowers," we never hear this remark without a feeling of regret, because we hold that all the beautiful adornings of nature within our reach, especially the flower, are particularly adapted to the farmer's home. If one has much of work and care, so much the more do they need these sweet, silent messengers of beauty to keep them company. We know better than can be told in words how much work there is to be done in and about a farm house, and we know too how wonderfully well it pays our working women to grow the lovely flowers around their country homes. We never see a dwelling with no flowers, without thinking of the pleasure lost to its inmates, and also the beauty wanting in the landscape. Should these lines meet the eye of any farmer's wife who has hitherto had none of these jewels of nature set about her home, it is not yet too late to have a few even the present summer. Last year's seed planted in July produced prize flowers for the Autumn exhibitions.

If household duties keep you almost constantly in your kitchen, as they sometimes will, a box of pinks or balsams, (both charming box plants, and early bloomers,) may be easily cared for as you pass in and out at your daily work, if you love them well enough you will find time for a few; the babe in your arms, if you have such a treasure, will be quieted by their bright colors, and you will do just as much work, perhaps more, than when you had no flowers.

Plants and flowers in hanging baskets on the piazza or outside the window, will be found as pleasing as any way they can be grown. If set with thrifty plants in midsummer and watered freely twice a day, they will be in the height of their beauty by Autumn, when they should be removed to the house. In nearly every home, plants might be kept the first of the winter without freezing. They would certainly give a brighter look to our rooms on thanksgiving day and when the coldest weather waits for the coming of the new year, we might keep these relics of summer till Christmas time. Baskets may be made of anything that can be suspended by cords or slender chains. Last year we made two very attractive baskets from the common scollop squash; after the shell became hard, took out the seed, fastened spruce cones at the bottom, then stained and varnished. In one we planted Lobelia, in the other Kenilworth Ivy; both of these will bloom in winter beautifully. German Ivy is a more rapid grower and pleasing everywhere.—*H. M. B. in American Farm Journal for July.*

The Care of the Horse.

Although there is little doubt that horse power will eventually be superseded by other power, yet, while the noble animal serves us, let us be careful to use him, as not abusing him; having regard for his health and comfort, not only in response to our pecuniary interest, but for humanity's sake as well.

But how often do we see every consideration, but the barest and most sordid, disregarded in the use of this most obedient and useful animal. He is frequently put to the plow, a loaded wagon, or on the road before a carriage, and driven without mercy for hours, without once being allowed to stop to rest, or to obtain a natural breathing condition. How often do we hear men, calling themselves human beings, make their boast that they never stopped their team till ten o'clock in the morning, as though this was something of which to boast. Now, it appears to me that humanity and common sense ought to teach any one the barbarity of such a course.

On starting a team at any kind of laborious work, let the driver stop them often and observe their breathing, whether it be not too much hurried and unnatural; if so let it stand till respiration becomes natural. By frequent short stops in this way, but little time will be lost, while much will be gained in preserving the flesh, strength, health and comfort of the team, thereby retaining sound lungs till old age, and adding years to its usefulness. In a state of rest the blood is mainly oxygenized through the lungs; but as the circulation becomes accelerated by exercise, the pores begin to open to admit air to aid in the work, so that there is then less danger of over-taxing the lungs by overdriving.

The horse is wisely provided with pores that he may be a more useful servant to man. But few oxen sweat, consequently cannot endure the heat of summer at hard labor. After severe labor, the horse should not be allowed to drink freely of cold water, but should stand a while to hay before partaking of much water or grain. There is, likewise, a wide-spread error in regard to keeping a horse in flesh, under severe labor, many supposing the more grain eaten the better will his condition become; but there is a limit to digestion, and all in excess is a positive damage, and produces disease and leanness; while a diminution in the amount of grain, would improve his condition. This I have repeatedly observed.

In conclusion I would say, let your horses have grass as soon as it starts in the spring; let them have exercise every day, by turning into a yard, when not in use; feed but little salt; in a word, let him live as natural as possible, and if his labor has been unusually severe, give but a light feed of grain at night, and that only after a partial rest.

By observing these rules and such others as the common sense of any one will suggest, I think we would have few sick horses.—J. W. C., *in American Farm Journal for July.*

The Benders Still at Large.

[Winona (Minn.) Republican.]

After all the arrests that have been made of persons supposed to belong to the Bender family, who committed so many murders in Kansas, all of the family are still at large. The person arrested in Utah recently as the elder Bender, and who it was reported, had been satisfactorily identified, proves to be a demented old man by the name of Kosh. The county attorney of Labette county, Kansas, publishes a description of the senior Bender, in which the criminal is described as a man having an intelligent countenance, and resembling in no way the vagrants so frequently taken for members of the Bender family. He adds that all of the Benders, notwithstanding their fiendish natures, appear agreeable and pleasant in their manners, and, as they are supplied with money, it is not likely that they will be found acting the part of fools or vagrants.

Miscellaneous.

ABOUT "DOGS."

The Suffocation Business in New York Stopped by Mr. Bergh.

There was a truce for the dejected denizens of the dog-pond yesterday. Mr. Marriott, the official suffocater under the watchful scrutiny of the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, gave Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart, with all their canine comrades in confinement of low and high degree, one day's respite, though he announced most dogredly that he would strangle them every day, in spite of Mr. Bergh or the gentleman in black. One officer was on duty at the pound to watch Mr. Marriott's proceedings from daybreak, and later in the day he was replaced by two, who propose to see fair play for the devoted dogs and to stand no foul proceedings in the matter of their taking off. They allege that somebody has hung'ed, and that the official suffocation has been but partial, so that the dead dogs have returned to yelping life after having been delivered as offal to the manure scows, and have runaway up the wharf howling and ready to be again seized and impounded at fifty cents each dead-alive deadbeat, and again earn fees for the official slayer, to the detriment of the poor tax payer in his corporate capacity, and to the scandal of humanity as represented by Mr. Bergh's society. About one hundred fresh dogs were taken in yesterday, mostly valuable looking animals, who might be expected to bring fair prices if they were set up for sale. It was observed that those for whom there was no room in the pound were poor starvelings for whom fifty cents would be a world too much even in a Chinese town. But this might all be scandal against Mr. Marriott. No doubt he takes such dogs as come while he has room and, if let alone by Mr. Bergh's subordinates, will asphyxiate a batch each day, and make room for all, till either the streets are swept of the loose fish of the dog race or till the money supply is stopped, so that no more are offered. Still there are hundreds of hounds who look hungry, and might be expected to bite anything which might offer food. It is to be hoped many hundreds of these will find their way to the happy hunting grounds of dead dogs through the medium of Mr. Marriott's gas tanks.—*New York Herald, 19th inst.*

The Missing Young Man—Mysterious Affair.

The Dayton correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

In March last, Wm. J. Brown, a son of Col. Brown, of the Soldiers' Home near this city, became separated from a hunting party some distance from Denver, Colorado, and was lost. Colonel Brown immediately went to Denver, and secured the services of a company of United States cavalry, with whom he scoured the plains, for a distance of 100 miles of Denver, but could not find any traces of his son. The Colonel finally abandoned his fruitless search, and came back to the city. Both he and his wife have, since then, suffered the most intense agony concerning the fate of their son, which was not relieved by one single ray of hope; but yesterday a man who registered himself and a woman with whom he was traveling, as "Mr. Howard and lady" on the books of the Dickey House, communicated with Col. Brown to the following effect: Howard stated that he belonged to a surveying party in the vicinity of Fort Laramie, and was on his way to New York on business for the party; just before he left his party a few friendly Indians brought in a crazed white man, whose skin was all one mass of sores; after remaining in camp for a few days this young man told the surgeon of the company that his name was Brown and that his father was Colonel Brown, of the Soldiers' Home, of Dayton, Ohio. Howard was about to start for New York and was requested to see Colonel Brown and lay the facts of the case before him. Colonel Brown needed no other incentive and left last evening for Denver.

But the most mysterious part of the affair is yet to be told. Major Thomas last night telegraphed to the surveying party, and received for a reply that no such man as Howard was known there. Major Thomas immediately telegraphed to Colonel Brown, as follows: "Beware! a trap may be laid for you." Everything is now enveloped in an impenetrable veil of mystery. Colonel Brown is speeding on his way to Denver; his agonized wife is impatiently waiting for tidings of her son; while Howard and his "lady" are under the closest surveillance of the authorities, and every moment is closely watched by a detective. There is one solution to the mystery which your reporter has heard frequently on the streets, and that is that an organized banditti on the Plains have young Brown in their possession, and want, also, to secure his father, and then demand a handsome ransom for both. However, in a few days the truth will probably be known.

A Terrible Case of Lunacy.

A remarkable case of lunacy has just been made known in Green Village, N. J., by the death of Charles Cromwell, at the age of 70, who has been a raving maniac for over 45 years. He was kept chained to the floor of his home, and would never allow clothing to be put on him. He was confined in a small apartment made for his use. No furniture was in the room, the only thing in it being straw. His mother took care of him for the first fifteen years, and during that time he tore to pieces over one hundred bedquilts which she made for him. At times he would be perfectly harmless, and would allow his mother and sister to stay in his room and feed him. But for months he would pace his small room and no one dared venture near him. In his room was a very small window, through which food and water were given him. Sometimes he would not eat for a week; at other times enough food could not be given him to satisfy his voracity. His mother died from the great burden, and his sister took charge of him. She, too, died after some years, from the constant care and anxiety with which she cared for him. Lately, his niece, Mrs. Burt, has cared for him. The most remarkable fact in connection with the case was that just before he died his mind was clear, and he called an attendant by name.

An Audacious Robbery.

A sacrilegious robbery of rare audacity has taken place at the Church of St. Philippe du Roule, in the Faubourg St. Honore, Paris. Some workmen were lately employed to do some repairs to the roof. The day after they had done, three men with a horse and cart came down at noonday to the back of the church, set up a ladder, gained the top, and threw down sheets of lead, which they made off with. The neighbors, fancying them to be the same men employed, took no notice of their proceedings. They continued their robbery for three days running, and made away with as much as six thousand pounds of lead. It was not till the rain fell through the roof upon the vestry room that an inspection was made, which led to the discovery of the theft, but not of the thieves.

"Dried tongue," was the answer which a minister, just going out to "exchange," gave to some one who asked him what he had in his carpet-bag—which contained seven sermons.

The Dog that Changed his Church.

Dr. S. Marcy, of Cape May City, writes to me of one known to the summer visitors there as "the Presbyterian dog." "He was raised," says the doctor, "and owned by one of my neighbors living nearly opposite the Methodist Church, the Presbyterian being about four blocks distant.

On the ringing of the second bell on Sabbath morning he would quietly and orderly walk to the church, and, after the congregation had assembled and service commenced, he would walk into the middle aisle and lie down.

When the congregation arose for prayers, he would devoutly rise to his feet and remain until the close, then recline to his humble position. At the close of the services he would walk out of the church and quietly return to his kennel.

On a funeral occasion, near the close, he has been known to follow the congregation up the coffin, stand upon his hind feet, elevate himself high enough to view the corpse for a moment, and then quietly retire.

These ceremonies he performed for several years, as I have often been an eye-witness. On one sabbath, the sexton, not having the fear of the dog before his eyes, ejected the quiet and inoffensive animal from the church with several kicks.

The dog so resented the ungentlemanly treatment that he abandoned the church entirely, and attended the Methodist Church, opposite his home, during the remainder of his life.

He was beloved and caressed by all the villagers, and would interfere to prevent any quarrelings among the other dogs.—I will mention one case of his good-nature and sagacity (among hundreds).

An elderly gentleman, in a severe snow-storm, one evening, returning home at a late hour and passing by the house, the dog came out to him.

The gentleman said to him, "Come, go home with me." The dog immediately placed himself in front of the man and walked home with him, nearly half a mile. On arriving at his home, the man said to him, "You had better go home now." He then retired gracefully to his home.

He was a cross between the Newfoundland and common cur, never received any training, natural instinct governed him, and he apparently understood human language.—*N. Y. Observer.*

Strength of the Rebel Army.

An interesting correspondence has been published between Joseph Jones and S. Cooper, formerly Adjutant-General of the Confederate States, relative to the forces in arms for the Confederacy. From the correspondence it appears that the Confederate States never had more than 200,000 men in arms at one time; that from 1861 the whole number of Confederates actively engaged was only 500,000, the number of deaths 200,000, of prisoners, considered total losses on account of the United States policy of exchange, 200,000; losses by discharge, disability and desertion, 100,000 and in arms at the close of the war less than 100,000. It is evident that General Cooper greatly understates the loss by desertion. It is believed on the best authority that there were in the Confederate States at the close of the war not less than 30,000 deserters and persons lurking to avoid conscription. Besides, many of the persons were not totally lost, a large number having returned to the Confederate ranks in the spring of 1865. The fact cannot be gainsayed, however, that if there had been less desertion, and conscripts had come readily forward, and the Quartermaster's Department had been more honestly administered, Lee's army would not have been the ragged, jointless skeleton that it was during the last six months of the war.

Compliments.

We have heard of the lady of rare beauty who said, upon a certain occasion, that the only real, disinterested compliment she ever received was from a coal-heaver, who asked permission to light his pipe in the gleaming of her eyes.

Another compliment, true and genuine, was paid by a sailor who was sent by his captain to carry a letter to the lady of his love. The sailor, having delivered the missive, stood gazing in silent admiration upon the face of the lady, for she was very beautiful.

"Well, my good man," she said, "for what do you wait? There is no answer to be returned."

"Lady," the sailor returned, with humble deference, "I would like to know you name."

"Did you not see it on the letter?"

"Pardon, lady, I never learned to read. Mine has been a hard, rough life."

"And for what reason, my good man, would you know my name?"

"Because," answered the old tar, looking honestly up, "in a storm at sea, with danger or death afore me, I would like to call the name of the brightest thing I'd ever seen in life. There'd be sunshine in it even in the thick dark mess."

A Hog that went to a Funeral.

A few days ago, says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, while a funeral procession was coming up Ninth street, on the way to Cave Hill Cemetery, a hog, apparently about one year of age, ran from the corner of Ninth and Jefferson, and followed after the hearse. The corpse was that of a man who died on Eighth street. But this fact has no connection with the singular action of the swine.—After proceeding for some distance between the hearse and the first carriage, only uttering now and then a friendly grunt, some persons attending the carriages tried to drive the brute away, but, instead of running out of the way, he only stuck the closer to the wheels of the hearse, and thus he followed on to the grave. Here he skirmished out to one side and stood watching the proceedings until the coffin was lowered. Then he gave a sudden spring, and rushed squealing up to the grave, in spite of the efforts of the men to beat him back, and had he not been caught by the hind legs and held fast, would have jumped headlong into the grave. The man who caught the hog is a hack-driver, who now has possession of the crazy creature, and conjectures as to the probable cause of this singular swinish feature.

Cheaper Marriages.

A laudable movement has been started among the leading Hindoos of Bengal. It seems to have been originated by the Indian Association of Calcutta, and has for its object the reduction of the extravagance of marriage ceremonies. A meeting held lately at Calcutta for the promotion of this reform was largely attended by influential natives from up country districts, and a report presented showed that the Maharajahs of Puttiala and Vizianagram, as well as other rulers of small independent States, had joined in the movement, in which the association was further promised the assistance of the local governments of Bengal and the Northwest Provinces. After some discussion a report, prepared by the original mover of the question, Monahee Piyari Lal, was ordered to be printed and largely circulated, so as to collect further expressions of opinion. It might, perhaps, be worth the while of a large class in this country to import the Monshee and his arguments and employ him to instruct the world in the reasonable principle he advocates.

☞ There are in Indiana 4,989 persons, between the ages of 10 and 21, who can neither read nor write. That affords a strong argument in favor of compulsory education.

GOSSIP.

A scrub race—washerwomen.

Telegraphic songs—lay of the cable.

A cotemporary calls his items "Nits," to show that he gets them out of his own head.

Why is a milkman like Pharaoh's daughter? Because he takes a little profit out of the water.

Fastidious people who visit the mineral springs are recommended to take their own drinking cups with them.

Saw dust pills would cure many of the diseases of mankind, if every patient would make his own saw dust.

The young lady out west who received $1,000 damages for a kiss, is said to be spoiling to be damaged again.

A cremation epitaph:

Sarah Amanda was her name,
She lived and died without a slander;
Had she survived the funeral flame
She would have been a Sal Amanda.

'Sam, why don't you talk to your master, and tell him to lay up treasures in heaven?' "What's de use of him laying up treasures up dar? He never see um again."

Dr. Michael Hatch, for sixty years a practicising physician in Enosboro', Vt., died recently in the Sheldon Poor House, aged 102 years.

"I'm glad that this coffee don't owe me anything," said Brown, a boarder, at the breakfast table. "Why," said Smith. 'Because I don't believe it would ever settle."

Lake Chapman, of Colinsville, Conn., has the old flintlock musket with which General Putnam killed the wolf in the den of Pomfret. Professor Hitchcock has tried in vain to get it for the cabinet at Amerst College, and Barnum for his show.

"There are two ways of doing it," said Pat to himself, as he stood musing and waiting for a job. "If I save $4,000, I must lay up $20.0 a year for twenty years, or I can put $20 away for 200 years—now which shall I do?"

Punch's receipt for the preservation of furs is excellent: "Pull out all the hairs with tweezers and varnish the skin. In the spring remove the varnish and carefully stick all the hairs in their old places."

A solitary photographer recently found his way to a mining town in Nevada, but soon after left abruptly, because he had been shot at by a miner who insisted on having his picture taken by lamp light.

A drunken Chinaman, feeling rich and elated at his progress in American civilization, went through the streets of San Francisco crying, 'Hoop-la! Hoop-la!—Me all same as Melican man. Hair cut short, and drunk like hell!"

Lake George and White Mountain stage drivers have a fresh supply of stories committed to memory for the benefit of the credulous and unsophisticated passengers they expect to carry during the summer months. By all means sit on top and listen to them.

An old lady in Massachusetts being informed that a dam above the village where she lived was likely to give way, immediately wished for a pair of clean white stockings, says in explanation that she once saw a woman struggling in the water, and that she floated feet upward.

A boy of five years, dressed in his first sack coat, stood leaning against his mother's knee. "Mamma," said he, after a pause, "I wish you had put a tail to this coat; I have wanted a tail coat these good many years." There was silence for a space.

Mr. Evarts, at Dartmouth, was hard on George III. He said: "Had Lincoln, in dealing with the administration of government during the late rebellion, insisted, as George III did in his treatment of the American revolution, upon 'the right of employing as responsible advisers only those whom he personally liked and who were ready to consult and execute his personal wishes; had he excluded from his councils, great statesmen like Seward and Chase, as King George did Fox and Burke, who can measure the dishonor, division and disaster into which our affairs might have fallen? Such narrow intelligence and perversity are as little consistent with the true working of administration under our Constitution as they were under the British constitution, and as little consonant with the sound sense as they are with the generous spirit of our people."

Political News.

The Prohibition State Convention of Illinois met on the 20th. About 75 delegates, including 20 women, and representing most of the large towns in the State, were present. D. D. Bunn, of Decatur, was permanent President, and Rev. D. G. Kent Secretary. A platform was adopted, reciting the terrible evils of intemperance and the enormities of the liquor traffic; declaring in favor of the entire prohibition of such traffic, and inasmuch as all existing parties compete for the votes of liquor dealers, to the favor of the formation of a temperance party, to the support of which all persons, whether themselves teetotallers or not, are invited; commending the women's temperance movement; favoring low salaries and honest administration in public offices; and favoring the substitution of greenbacks for National bank currency, and a return to specie payment as soon as compatible with safety and the interests of a majority of the people. Major Little, of Christian county, was nominated for State Treasurer, and Mrs. Jennie Willing, Professor in the Western University, for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Complimentary resolutions were adopted, endorsing the action of the National Prohibition Convention in endorsing Female Suffrage, and condemning in unstinted terms the resolutions of the Illinois State Republican convention, in regard to the interference by law with the habits, tastes and customs of individuals, except to suppress licentiousness, and to preserve the peace and propriety of the citizens of the State.

The somewhat singular spectacle was presented at Fort Wayne, on the 30th, of pool selling at the Aveline House, on the nomination of Congressmen by the Democratic Convention held there on the 1st of July. Hamilton, first choice, sold for $3, as did also the field. While the bidding was at its height the police came up and stopped the proceedings. The excitement runs high, and the contest will be a close one between Hamilton and Colerick.

At Albany, June 30, Ex-Governor Clark accepted the nomination of the Prohibition Convention for Governor.

At Little Rock, June 30, the election passed off very quietly. It is impossible as yet to tell the result. The city has gone largely for a Convention, although the vote for delegates is very close.

Railways.

An adjourned meeting of the creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company was held at Pittsburgh, on the 30th, to hear the report of the Committee appointed at the last meeting to confer with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The proposition made by the Pennsylvania Company is that the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company make a 7 per cent. income bond, limited to $3,500,000, and secured by a trust deed covering all the revenue of the Company, over and above what is required for ordinary expenses, and the existing bonded debt, to be devoted solely to the purpose of funding its floating debt at par. Out of the bonds so issued, $1,500,000 shall be issued to pay the floating debt of all creditors except the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. With a view of having the Pennsylvania Railroad Company agree to place a traffic contract on the bonds, it is to receive them at par in payment of 10 per cent. of all the freight traffic on its line to and from the Allegheny Road. The creditors do not seem satisfied with these propositions, and the Committee recommend the enforcement of payment in all possible ways, unless the Allegheny Valley Railroad make immediate provision for the adjusting and liquidating of their claims.

The managers of the railroads leading from Chicago through Iowa are discussing the Iowa Railroad law, which is similar to that of Wisconsin. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago & Northwestern and Illinois Central Railroads will be seriously affected by the law. It is certain that the roads will take some joint action. The Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific roads will issue a freight tariff to correspond with the new law. This line of action the other roads will probably adopt. Under it the new passenger rates will be three cents per mile. The roads, at a meeting yesterday, failed to agree on a course to be pursued in regard to this feature, but at present the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific will submit to the law, and other roads will continue their present rates, except to points where their lines compete with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. The latter company are bound by the terms of the extension of time on their Iowa grant to submit to whatever legislation shall regulate freights and fare. The Attorney General gives his opinion that the law can be enforced, although it is very loosely framed.

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"PSYCHOMANCY

News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

It is said in official circles that the Civil Service Commission and the subordinate boards will continue although Congress did not make a special appropriation to perfect and enforce the rules. The President does not intend to abandon the system, but will do all in his power to consummate it.

Buford Wilson, the new Solicitor of the Treasury, was sworn in on the 29th and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

A Washington dispatch says Mr. Cushing, U. S. Minister to Spain, had made a peremptory demand upon the Spanish government for full indemnity for the Virginius' prisoners slain by order of Governor Burriel, and for consequential damages. The same authority makes Secretary Fish say that the American government has made prompt demand, and one quite as decided and peremptory as that made by the British government, for indemnity of the lives of the prisoners destroyed, and the loss to their families.

Heads of Bureaus complain that those Congressmen who insisted upon a reduction of the clerical force now insist that the clerks recommended by them shall not be removed, no matter how worthless they may be.

The rumor is again current that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Douglass, will shortly be retired. He arrived here from New York Monday and immediately went to Newspaper Row, and had a secret consultation with his friends, all of which indicates a disturbing element somewhere.

The President having directed that all correspondence on the part of the Centennial Commission or any of its officers with the government, may be conducted through the Department of the Interior, Secretary Delano has called the attention of the Secretary of State to the joint resolution approved June 5th, authorizing the extension of a cordial invitation to foreign governments to participate in the Exhibition, and requested him to transmit copies of the resolution abroad. Secretary Delano says in a letter that it has been considered necessary by the Commission in charge of the Exhibition to revise its general regulations heretofore issued, and to revise dates assigned for different stages of the work, and that revision is now in progress. Mr. Delano therefore requests that the governments of other nations be duly apprised, through the representatives of this government, of the foregoing facts, and that all necessary information in regard to the Exhibition, which may be desired, can be obtained by communicating with A. T. Goshorn, Director-General of the Exhibition.

Buford Wilson, the new Solicitor of the Treasury, has begun an examination of testimony in the safe burglary business, referred to him by the Secretary of the Treasury, and will prepare his report without delay. He will probably call before him Colonel Whitely, Chief of the Secret Service Division. Attorney General Williams will probably call before him for examination Assistant Attorney Harrington. Beyond the examination of these officials, no further testimony will be taken, as the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General do not feel authorized to institute a new investigation; but will act upon the testimony taken by the Congressional Committee and such additional facts as can be obtained from their subordinates.

At the close of business June 30th, the clerks of the Postoffice Department and of the Sixth Auditor's office, assembled to say good-bye to Postmaster General Creswell, and presented him unanimous resolutions expressive both of their high esteem for him as a man, and of their admiration for his official administration, which they asserted is not excelled by the most distinguished of his predecessors.

The Treasury Department employes were considerably agitated in view of the anticipated reduction of the force. The ladies were particularly disturbed, and collected in groups in various parts of the building discussing the subject. Last week, the heads of all the bureas handed to Secretary Bristow lists of those to be dismissed. The heaviest discharge was in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the services of 375 female employes being dispensed with leaving 1,200 persons still employed in that bureau. The scene of dismissal was marked by sadness. Fourteen of those discharged fainted upon the announcement made to them, and physicians were called to their assistance. Forty clerks were dismissed from the Second Auditor's office, and other discharges will be made to-morrow It was recommended by the officers of the Bureau that only one of a family be retained, and this recommendation was generally followed. This wholesale discharge will cause much suffering, which, however, will be somewhat alleviated by the payment of two months' extra salary to every victim of Congressional economy. About 25 permanent and the same number of temporary clerks were discharged from the Interior Department. This includes the contraction of the force in the Patent Office, the appropriation for that bureau having been reduced $20,000. Commissioner Leggett has accommodated his business to circumstances, although he shows that the Government will lose largely by the curtailment of expenditures.

Secretary Fish remarked in conversation on Tuesday, that the demand for indemnity for the American prisoners executed by the order of Burrieli, in Cuba, was in accordance with the protocol concerning the settlement of the Virginius affair, apart from the duty imposed upon our government to claim satisfaction for such wrongs

A Washington dispatch gives the correspondence between General Sherman and Secretary Belknap in relation to the removal of the Army Headquarters from Washington to St. Louis. The General, in a short letter asking permission to make the change, in the same manner and to the same extent granted General Scott shortly after the Mexican war, says: "Strong reasons, official and personal, impel me to this step, and I make this request at this early date because six months notice is required of me in certain necessary preliminaries in St. Louis."

The Secretary of War, in his reply giving consent to the proposed change, encloses a copy of the General Order to be issued on the subject, adding: "You will perceive it does not change the present order of business with this Department, it is only deemed best here to add to its provisions a suggestion which was made and carried out in the case of Gen. Scott, that no material change shall be made in the stations of the troops or Commanders without previous approval by this Department."

Admiral Polo DeBarnbe, Spanish Minister at Washington, has sailed for Spain. It is said the Admiral has been elected by the Serrano Government to resume his position in the Spanish navy.

Representative Hale returned to Washington June 30th, and immediately called on President Grant to thank him for his mark of confidence and friendship in tendering him the appointment of Postmaster General, but at the same time to respectfully withdraw his acceptance of the office. The President expressed his regret that Mr Hale had come to that conclusion, as he had anticipated with him pleasant official relations. Mr. Hale has been in Altoona for the past few days and thought he would be able to enter upon the duties of the position today, as Mr. Creswell had made his arrangements to retire.

Charles F. Conart, of New Hampshire, the present Chief of the Warrant Division of the Treasury Department, June 30, was appointed by the President Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice Sawyer, resigned. Conart has been clerk in the Warrant Division of the Treasury Department for nine years, and Chief of the Division for the last four years.

The Attorney General has decided that, under the act of June 16, 1874, no payment can be made to any railroad company for the transportation of troops or property of the United States when its railroad was constructed in whole or in part by the aid of a grant of the public lands, upon any conditions as to the use of said roads by the United States. The remedy of such company, if it has any, is by suit against the Government in the Court of Claims.

Ex-Governor Dennison and the Hon. Henry T. Blow have had an interview with the President, and notified him of their acceptance of the Commissionership for the District of Columbia. Ex-Senator Cattell has declined.

It has been discovered that forged orders for certificates of pay due policemen and members of the Fire Department have been issued, by, it is supposed, some one having access to the regular stamp of the District Comptroller's office. Thirteen months pay is due the firemen, and it is thought that 50 per cent. of this amount has been paid in certificates of the character named.

There were 75 additional dismissals from the different departments on the 1st inst. The entire number dismissed is upward of 500. Many of those retained were reduced to clerkships of lower grades. There will be no reduction of the force in the Land office, although a few changes may be made, as also in the Postoffice Department. Twenty-eight clerks in the Division of Records and Pensions have been discharged, and 26 from the Surgeon General's office, and from the entire department, 202 will be discharged, by reason of the law requiring dismissal of all civil service men and hospital stewards. From this number, however, the Secretary of War is allowed to select such men as may be needed, and appoint them as regular clerks in the department.

Ex-Postmaster General Cresswell said on leaving the Cabinet meeting on the 1st that he would act as Postmaster General until his successor should be appointed, but he intended to insist upon leaving the Department as soon as possible. Returning to the Department he directed First Assistant Marshall to sign some documents presented to him, declining to settle any questions or decide any matters, except such as were necessary to keep the Department in operation with a responsible head.

The Committee of army officers to select a model for the equestrian statue of General George H. Thomas, have agreed upon that designed by J. Q. A. Ward, and will have the statue erected in Washington, if Congress or the District Government will make the necessary appropriation to erect the pedestal.

The President has appointed Jackson E. Sickles and Paul O. Herbert to the Board of Commissioners to investigate and report a permanent plan for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi and the rivers subject to inundation.

The Secretary of the Interior appointed as members of the Board of Indian Commissioners to fill the vacancies which recently occurred therein, R. B Butler, of New York; Gen. H. H. Sibley, of St. Paul, Minn.; and General Clinton B. Fiske, of St. Louis.

Ex-Governor Marshall Jewell, Minister at St. Petersburg, has accepted by cable the Postmaster Generalship tendered him. Jas. W. Marshall, First Assistant Postmaster general will be appointed to serve until the arrival of Mr. Jewell.

Saturday evening a terrible storm of wind and rain passed over the city. A number of trees two or three feet in circumference were snapped by the hurricane, and ornamental and shade trees all over the city, including a number in the Capitol and President's grounds and public parks were either entirely destroyed or shorn of their branches. Five houses in a row were completely stripped of their roofs, which were carried a distance of several hundred feet. Several carriages passing along the streets were overturned, and a lady in one of them sustained severe injury. Telegraph wires to all points were prostrated. While a number of colored children were enjoying themselves in a hall, the roof fell in and four of the children were injured. The steeple of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, one hundred feet in height, was moved five feet from its perpendicular, and is now in a dangerous condition.

Gen. Ketcham called on the President Friday, and formally accepted the appointment of District Commissioner. He was selected after the President had consulted with Dennison and Blow, who said that the appointment would be very agreeable to them. They will take the oath of office to-day, and expect to organize for business on Monday. A large class of citizens are anxious for that event. The Commissioners will have the disbursement of about $1,000,000 among unpaid employees of the late district government.

THE EAST.

Considerable excitement was caused on the 29th, by the further reduction of the working hours in the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad shops, to five hours per day. Just after the panic, the Company reduced the wages 10 per cent and shout time. After that they reduced the working hours to nine hours per day. At the reduced rates, this last reduction leaves the wages of the men less than half. Day laborers, etc., now receive about 46 cents per day. The men are nearly desperate. Some apprehensions of serious trouble are anticipated.

At Boston, June 29, a full bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusets has decided that the School Committee Board is the sole judge of its own membership. This decision sustains the Boston School Board in refusing seats to women, and that the latter must go to the Legislature to obtain that privilege.

A special dispatch to the New York Sun reports that James P. Saunders, a prominent lawyer, was fatally shot in the city court room, in Yonkers, N. Y., on the 30th, by Lachman A. Gardener, who was defendant in the case he was trying. Saunders is Past Grand Sire of Odd Fellows. The assassin was arrested.

Henry Grinnell, whose death took place at his residence in New York, June 30th, at the age of 75 years, was for many years at the head of the house of Grinnell, Minturn & Co. He was a well known citizen, but will be chiefly remembered for the munificence he exhibited by the fitting out of two vessels and placing them under the charge of an officer in the United States navy to make search for the lost Sir John Franklin.

A gentleman named Ames died at an early hour on the morning of June 30th, at his home in East Orange, N. Y., of hydrophobia. His family say they don't know that he was ever bitten or in any way injured by a dog.

Among the acts passed on June 30th, by the Massachusetts Legislature, before its final adjournment, was one declaring women eligible to serve on School Committees.

Dr. Hammond, after a careful investigation of pathological charges in the case of Entwistle, the compositor who was bitten by a dog two weeks ago and died yesterday, says no peculiarities could be found, nor were there any changes that would not be observed after death from delerium tremens, except the thickening of the blood vessels, which had probably been going on for years. The cause of Entwistle's death had been hard drinking. The patient had fear of the hydrophobia before him, induced perhaps, by the bite of the dog. The fear of water had been very prominent, when in true hydrophobia, the patient does not fear it, but cannot drink it. Entwistle did, and could drink when he really tried to do so.

The United States boiler commissioners appointed to experiment and test the strength of boilers will continue their experiments early in July in New York and Pittsburgh. The chief object of the coming investigation will be to test steam guages and endeavor to fix upon some standard guage by which all other guages manufactured must be graded. Experience has demonstrated the fact that there are no two gauges of the same standard, that as a general thing a gauge may indicate but thirty pounds of steam when in reality there are forty pounds of pressure in the boilers. The experiments of the commissioners in July will result in a fixed standard gauge by which all others will have to correspond.

Mayor Havemeyer, of New York, has re-appointed Police Commissioners Charlick and Gardiner, who had been convicted of malfeasance in office, and whose positions had been declared vacant by Governor Dix. Mr. Havemeyer, on being questioned, said he had taken the step after mature deliberation and in pursuance of the law, as he understands it.

Samuel F. Hersey has been re-nominated by the Republicans for the 4th Congressional District of Maine.

At Baltimore, July 2, the Mayor, Common Council, city officials, Board of Trade, and Corn and Flour Exchange celebrated the completion of the widening and deepening of the ship channel between Chesapeake Bay and that city, by an excursion down the Patapsco The channel has now a uniform depth of 24 feet at low water.

Mr. Henry Petit, Engineer of the Main Hall of the Centennial Exposition building, to be erected at Philadelphia, presented plans of the Main Hall to Director General A.T. Goshorn, of Cincinnati, on the 3rd inst., for approval. Mr. Goshorn approved the plans, and telegraphed the fact to the Finance Board at Philadelphia, so as to enable the Board to let the contract immediately.

The building covers 18 acres. It resembles in general plan the London Crystal Palace, and is like it, constructed of iron and glass, very little wood being used. It is, however, about twice as large, being 464 feet long by 1,688 feet wide. It consists of a nave 12 feet wide, flanked by corridors, running parallel with it. These corridors are separated from the central nave by broad covered aisles, and the corridors are flanked on the outer sides, each by an aisle. A transept of the same general plan as the building divides the building at the center into two equal parts. The material is of such a character as is thought will realize handsomely at the sale after the Exposition The estimated cost of the structure is $1,250,000.

At Buffalo, July 3d, Charles Sigwald, the contractor convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, for the falling of a building under his construction, by which several lives were lost, was sentenced to pay a fine of $5,000.

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury, in the Mill River disaster investigation, is published. It censures the Legislature, for inadequate and defective legislation on the subject of reservoirs; the mill owners, for their parsimonious disregard of life and property; the engineers, for ambiguous and insufficient specifications; the contractors, for manifest delinquencies and want of thoroughness in their work, and finally the County Commissioners, for accepting a dam so shabbily built, when they had the power to order its entire reconstruction.

At Harrisburg on Saturday evening the storm was more of the nature of a tornado. The roofs of the Coleman House, in town, and the lower hotel at the depot were blown off, and several other houses damaged. The steeples of the Lutheran and Presbyterian churches were blown down. The total number killed so far as heard from is seven, and five are injured and several missing. The Mifflin boys were playing base ball with the Lewiston boys, and had taken refuge in a railroad bridge from the storm. Travel on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railway will not be interrupted by the fall of the bridge at Lewiston. Telegraph wires are all down between Harrisburg and Lewiston.

THE WEST.

The coal operators at Straitsville are making a final attempt to put the white miners into their mines, but thus far the leaders of the Union refuse to allow their men to go to work at the price proposed. The mines will all be filled with colored men by July 4th, and then the white miners will be compelled to look for work elsewhere. It is reported that at Danville about 100 white men desire to resume work, but are deterred by threats of violence, and of the destruction of their property by fire.

About 300 prominent citizens held a meeting at the City Hall, Columbus, O., on the 29th, to give expression to their feelings relative to the recent action of the Grand Jury in refusing to listen to the testimony regarding violations of the liquor law of the State in this city. Pointed and significant speeches were made by Hon. C. N. Olds and Judge James L. Bates, after which a preamble and resolutions were adopted, declaring that the recent actions of the Grand Jury were such as to endanger the rights of both good citizens and criminals, and are calculated to bring disgrace upon the city and county; that the jurors who violated their oaths are amenable to public censure; and requesting the Trustees of the Wards and Townships to return good and true men to serve as jurors.

At St. Paul, June 30, after a personal conference with Bishop Whipple, and with the advice of the Bishop of that Diocese, the Rev. Dr. Wells, of Red Wing, has concluded to accept the Bishopric of Wisconsin, to which he was almost unanimously chosen by the recent Convention at Milwaukee. By this acceptance, a way is opened to heal the disturbances which have occurred in Wisconsin between the Low Churchmen and the Ritualists. Dr. Wells is the same kind of a High Churchman that General Taylor was a Whig. Taylor was a Whig, but not an ultra Whig. Wells is a High Churchman, but he is not yet satisfied that a high ritual is expedient. He is an earnest worker.

The decrease of emigration for the first six months of 1874, snows a falling off of from 20 to 30 per cent. compared with corresponding months in 1873. The difference is chiefly seen in Germans. In six months of the present year 2,000 immigrants arrived. An unusually large proportion go directly to the Western States. Several of the steamships recently arriving have been almost exclusively filled with young Irish women, who come for the express purpose of hiring out as housekeepers, and accordingly have distributed themselves in part through New York city, but still very largely over the Eastern States.

The Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale, Ill., was formally dedicated June 30, Governor Beveridge delivering the dedicatory address.

Winternute was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. His attorneys, will appeal, if possible.

The Montana stage was robbed on the 3rd inst., at Big Dry Creek, 25 miles south of Pleasant Valley, at 11:30 o'clock, by four masked men, armed with shot guns. The South coach was stopped first and run into the brush, and held until the North coach came. T. C. Jackson and a passenger named Billings lost $360. The robbers recognized Jackson, and returned him his money. The treasure box of Wells, Fargo & Co. was broken open and everything of value taken. Their loss is not known.

Governor Davis has issued a circular to the Grangers of Minnesota, in which he says, "I am compelled to ask the co-operation of each Grange of your powerful organization in relieving the destitution of our fellow-citizens in the south-western counties. That region has been traversed by trustworthy men, and they report unanimously a destitution which has no parallel in our history as a State. The time for silence as to this condition of affairs has passed by, and the time for prompt and liberal action by all who are willing to do as they would be done by has arrived.

The counties of Martin, Murray, Jackson, Cotton, Wood, portions of Noble and Houston, and possibly to some extent other counties, have been swept by grasshoppers of all crops, as completely as if by fire. Women and children are suffering for food. The implements and stock of the settlers are under mortgages, given to tide over the privations of last year. I have told the people that their fellow-citizens, whom a kind Providence has blessed with abundance, will stand by them in this, their dire extremity. Contributions in money are most desirable, provisions and clothing scarcely less so. Send contributions to Gen. H. H. Sibley, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Although the Governor has not asked for assistance from outside the State, the contributions of the benevolent, addressed as above, will be gratefully received and will be sure to aid in relieving the distress of a people suffering for food from no fault of their own.

The official vote in Pulaski County, Arkansas, counting irregular votes, shows the election of the Brooks ticket by a majority of from 100 to 200. Jefferson County gives 2,100 majority against the Convention and elects the Brooks ticket. The latter is the only county as far as heard from that has given any considerable vote against the Convention. Pulaski and Jefferson are the only counties according to returns so far received, where the Brooks candidates are elected. About 25 counties have been heard from, giving a majority of about 24,000 for the Convention. Pulaski gives 2,590 majority for the Convention. In all the counties heard from, except Jefferson and Pulaski, Democrats are elected to the Convention.

At Chicago, July 2, the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, elected the Rev. Samuel Moss, of Rochester, New York, President, and Rev. Dr. J. Currows, Chancellor.

At Cincinnati, July 4, the Committee of the National Pork Packers' Convention of 1873, to fix the basis of representation in the association this year, agreed upon the representation to the convention to be held Sept. 9, in Louisville. The basis is one delegate for every 50,000 or fraction of 50,000 hogs packed in a State during the season of 1873 and 1874 as shown by the official figures of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, excepting New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland and Louisiana, where the consumption of export has been made the basis. The Committee requests pork packers to conform to the basis. The whole number of delegates will be 162, apportioned to States as follows: California, 1; Georgia, Minnesota, Nebraska, Tennessee and West Virginia, each 1; Kansas and Michigan, 2; Louisiana, 5; Kentucky, 6; Wisconsin, Maryland and Pennsylvania, 7; Iowa, 8; Indiana, 14; Missouri, 15; Ohio and New York, 18; Massachusetts, 9.

San Francisco advices of the 5th state that Hon. Benjamin P. Avery, the newly appointed Minister to China, has been confined to his home for several days past by serious illness, which has caused his friends much alarm. His condition to-day is more hopeful, but it is hardly possible that he will be able to sail on the 15th inst., as was previously indicated.

The Union coal miners at New Straitsville, Ohio, ended their long strike there on Saturday, by returning to work in a body.

The son of J. J. Piatt, the poet, was so badly injured on Saturday, at Cincinnati, by the explosion of gunpowder contained in a vial, that he died in a few moments.

THE SOUTH.

A telegram from Richmond states that Gov. Kemper has prepared for publication a long letter in reply to the charges that he had entered into an arrangement, during his recent visit to Washington, to support President Grant for a third term. The letter contains the following sentence: "If, the future should bring forward a candidate impersonating the third term principle, if he should cut loose from old party trammels and take his stand on our safe conservative ground of universal reconciliation and peace under the Constitution, and if so standing he should be opposed by any champion of the civil rights iniquity, then contest between the two, the Conservative party ought to go decidedly but as an organized party and not otherwise for the third termer, yet with a protest on their lips against the third term principle. And in spite of that principle the Governor recites circumstances of his call upon President Grant in Washington, shortly after his inauguration, and says the visit was one of courtesy made in response to an invitation from the President, that the Governor should call and make his acquaintance."

The suspension of the Freedmen's Savings Bank at Memphis, causes an excitement among the colored people, although its business has been small since the panic last fall.

At New Orleans, July 2d, the Grand Jury found true bills against Honlipan, a citizen, and Lynch and Bechtel, policemen, for highway robbery, and against A. S. Badger Chief, and Flanagan, Captain of Police, as accessories before the facts in the matter of the recent midnight seizure of the Bulletin's forms.

A letter from Columbia, on the educational interests of South Carolina, says the present Common School system of the State, as the system is exceedingly good, and although the money collected for school purposes has often been appropriated for corrupt uses, or squandered by ignorant officials, the number of schools and school children have been constantly on the increase since the close of the war. During the past five years, it is estimated that 200,000 were in attendance at the public schools and received elements of English education. Of this number a little over one-half were colored. The State Superintendent of Schools, in conversation with the writer of this letter, said his department labored under many difficulties, and among the most serious of these was the loose and irregular way in which appropriations for school purposes were made, and the ignorance, incompetency and neglect on the part of school officers. Under the law the County Board of School Commissioners are elected, and the County Board of Trustees and Examiners are appointed by them. In many cases rice field hands and other negroes who can neither read nor write are elected to the office of Commissioners, and they in turn appoint trustees and examiners who do not know one letter from another; and the result is that teachers are selected who should themselves be pupils in some primary school. The churches, in most instances, are characterized as more political machines, in proof of which it is stated that a large portion of the members of the Legislature are ministers in the negro churches.

At Charleston, S. C., July 3d, Governor Moses pardoned three County Commissioners of Marion county, lately convicted of malfeasance in office and sentenced to imprisonment.

At St. Louis, July 3, the tunnel extending from the western end of the bridge to Poplar and Eighth streets, a distance of a trifle less than one mile, was so far completed that a train of cars passed through it the entire length, after crossing the bridge. The track was found to be all right, and a train of 20 coaches and four locomotives, with 2,000 passengers, will cross the bridge and pass through the tunnel.

At Little Rock, July 3d, the official vote of 30 counties gives 31,257 majority for the Convention. The remaining 44 counties, it is estimated, will swell the majority for the Convention to 65,000. With the exception of two or three counties, Democrats are elected delegates.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

A deputation of 100 lock-out farm laborers started from Newmarket on the 29th on a pilgrimage throughout the agricultural districts, in the course of which they will stop at the principal towns and plead their cause. Their route lies through Cambridge, Patton, Bedford, Olney, Northamptom, Weldon and Coventry, to Birmingham. A large assemblage of their fellow-laborers witnessed their departure and cheered them enthusiastically.

In the House of Commons on the 29th ult., Mr. Jenkins called attention to an article in the Standard, which declared that the policy of the Canadian Government aimed at secession to the United States He asked Disraeli if there were any grounds for charging the Canadian Government with such designs. Mr. Disraeli replied that he did not consider it the duty of Her Majesty's Government to find ground for the allegations contained in the anonymous paragraphs of newspapers, but he would state for the information of the gentleman and the House that the returns of the Canadian Dominion and the Imperial Government were most cordial and satisfactory.

A dispatch to the Standard from Vienna, says the British Ambassador at Constantinople has tendered his good office as mediator between Persia and Turkey in the recently arisen complications, The Sublime Porte will send an army to the Persian frontier.

The report that the Catholic Bishops at Fulda had made conciliatory overtures to the Prussian Government is authoritatively denied.

Dispatches from Spain report that the Republican troops are greatly excited over the reports of the murder and mutilation of the wounded by the Carlists, and it is feared that they will make sanguinary reprisals. Several accounts represent that the Carlists at Muro were on the point of retreating when General Concha was killed.

Russia.

Russian papers just received contain reports of very destructive fires at Berditchey, in Volhynia, inhabited mostly by Jews. One day 6,000 houses were burned, and the next day nearly as many more destroyed. On the two succeeding days the town was again visited by fires, and whole streets were laid in ashes. Thousands of persons are homeless.

Italy.

The correspondent of the London Daily News telegraphs from Rome that the Pope is growing weaker every day, and that several foreign representatives have notified their governments to that effect

France.

La Patrie says that President MacMahon recently declared that he would not cede his authority to any one for a single day, and he refused to hear of either a Stadsholderate or the Lieutenancy General of the Kingdom. This is substantially confirmed by a declaration to the same effect in an order of the day, congratulating the troops on the success of the review at Long Champs yesterday. The Legitimists are very indignant at these expressions of the President.

Le Soir says reports are in circulation in Versailles that papers have been discovered which compromise the most influential Bonapartist Deputy in the Assembly, and that that body will be asked to authorize his prosecution. The rumors are supposed to refer to M. Rouher.

The Sub Committee of the Committee of Twenty have drawn up a new Constitutional bill. The measure provides for the continuance of the title of President of the Republic, for the creation of a second Chamber, for the organization of a purely personal Septennate, which is to terminate with the expiration of President MacMahon's seven years term, or sooner in case of his death or resignation. No provision is made for a successor to the President, and it is thought that the object of the omission is to leave an opportunity for the restoration of the monarchy, which may be possible when the Septennate ceases.

The Count de Chambord has issued the following manifesto:

FRENCHMEN:—You have required temporary expedients of safety. The country now seems to be on the eve of fresh dangers. France has need of royalty. My birth made me your king. I would be wanting in most sacred duties, if I neglected to make a supreme effort to overthrow the interposing barriers of prejudice. I am aware of the accusations against me. I have remained silent in order not to add to the difficulties of the illustrious solder who protects you. Because of the accumulation of errors and falsehoods, silence is no longer permissable.

Persons have pretended to understand from previous declarations that I placed the royal power above laws, and dreamed of unheard of governmental combinations, based upon absolutism and arbitrary ideas. The French Christian Monarchy is a limited monarchy in its very essence, and borrows nothing from the governments of fortune, which promise boundless prosperity and lead to ruin.—This limited monarchy admits of the existence of two chambers, one nominated by the King and the other elected by the nation, according to the legally established suffrage. The union of the people and the King enabled the ancient monarchy to frustrate for centuries, the calculations of those seeking to dominate over the people by contending against the King.

It is true that my policy is at variance with the aspirations of the country. We both desire the strong reparative powers which a durable allegiance with monarchy alone can give. I will the representatives of the nations to be the vigilant auxiliaries for the examination of the questions submitted to them, but will not have barren parliamentary struggles, from which the sovereign often issues powerless and weakened. In rejecting the foreign and imported formula, with its King who reigns but does not govern, I feel myself in harmony with the majority. I am now, as before, ready. The House of France is sincerely reconciled. Let there be a truce to our division. Is it not time to restore prosperity and grandeur to France with venerable royalty.

Paris dispatches of the 6th inst. report the political situation as serious. The Legitimists have resolved to make an attempt to convict the present ministry on inter pellation in regard to the suspension and Union, which comes before the assembly next Tuesday. They are negotiating with the left to obtain its support. A counter coalition of the left center with the right center is in favor of Mr. Cassimer. Periers Constitutional Bill is also proposed. There is ground for belief that Marshal MacMahon has intimated to Legitimists that he will not accept a resignation of the ministry, even if it gets defeated, and it is reported that he will send a message to the Assembly on Tuesday. Rumors are current that Count de Chambard has been in Versailles several days LeFrancois says passports are no longer required of Americans, who are placed on the same footing in this respect as subjects in counties adjacent to France.

Cuba.

Until now the flag over the palace of the Captain General has borne the crown, notwithstanding the overthrow of the monarchy, but now it flies without that emblem of royalty.

Captain General Concha has issued a decree requiring on and after the first of July the payment of 50 per cent. instead of 25 per cent. in gold, as heretofore, upon regular taxes and duties. The rate at which paper will be received in payment of these dues is to be fixed by the Government. The decree of June 4th, authorizing the banks to sell gold for payment of land taxes is revoked.

Captain General Concha has officially informed the army of the death of his brother, Manuel de la Concha, in Spain. He exhorts the soldiers to honor his memory, and declares that if necessary he will follow his example in defense of their country.

At Havana, July 2d, funeral honors were paid to General Manuel de la Concha, by the firing of minute guns from the flagship of the Spanish fleet in the harbor, and from the forts, and tolling the church bells. The flags were at half mast on all the public edifices and foreign Consulates. To-day religious services will be held in the Cathedral, at which Captain General Concha will assist. After the religious services, the entire military force in Havana will march past the Cathedral and later a reception will be held at the Palace.

At New York, a Havana letter of recent date says the misery and want existing in that city are great, and as a consequence crime has increased to a fearful extent. The columns of the papers are being daily filled with assaults and robberies The jail is literally packed with criminals, and it is reported that the Governor-General has ordered that a part of the Island of Pines be converted into a correctional or penal colony for traitors, vagrants and incorrigibles, and that a military colony be established there.

Spain.

Beside Marshal Concha, one Brigadier and two staff officers were killed in the attack of the Republicans upon the Carlist intrenchments at Muro. General Martinez Compos commands the Army of the North until the arrival of Gen. Zobola. By orders from Madrid, the whole army has fallen back to Lerin, eight miles from Estella.

Carlist reports say that the Republican retreat, after the repulse at Estella, became a route, when Gen. Concha was mortally wounded. The total loss of the Republicans, in killed, wounded and missing is 4,000. Gen. Echague's entire division narrowly escaped capture, and was saved only by the extraordinary exertions of the artillery.

Marshal Serrano has arrived in Madrid. Eighteen cannon have been dispatched to the Army of the North. The Government is organizing 50 battalions for immediate service. The spirit of the army is still good, and a very determined feeling prevails in Madrid.

General Zobala has arrived at Miranda. The Army of the North is falling back in good order, and will be rapidly reorganized. Reinforcements are arriving. General Soma has been placed in command of a division. It is reported that the Carlists have murdered many of the prisoners taken in recent battles.

Don Alfonso was wounded in the arm, in one of the recent engagements with the Republicans

It is stated that a German squadron will be immediately dispatched to the Spanish ports.

The funeral of General Manuel de la Concha took place on the 2d. The ceremonies were imposing, and the crowd of the spectators on the line of the procession was immense. Marshal Serrano and all of the Cabinet Ministers followed the coffin.

The Carlist force at Estella numbers 38,000 men. General Zabala has 106 cannon, and the hopes of his speedy victory are increasing.

The Carlists empatically deny the charge of the massacre and mutilation of the wounded and prisoners as charged again them.

Dispatches from Madrid say it is supposed that active operations will be resumed by the Republicans in Navarre within a fortnight.

The garrison of Bilbao, having been much weakened by the departure of reinforcements to the Army of the North, has withdrawn from its advanced positions outside the town. The abandoned lines were immediately occupied by the Carlists.

Madrid dispatches of the 5th state that General Zabala has taken command and held a review of the army of the north. He has informed his officers that he comes to fight the Insurgents and intends to sink all political sympathies and opinions in the struggle.

General Sechaige and Mertinez Campos have resigned.

The Pope has telegraphed his benediction to the National army, in response to the congratulations forwarded to Rome on the anniversary of his accession to the See of St. Peter.

The Carlists have again invested Bilbao on all sides, except toward the sea.

A special to the Standard reports the loss of the Republicans in their last attack on Estella to be 800 killed and wounded.

Don Carlos and his wife have arrived at Estella, where they were received with great rejoicings.

A special dispatch to the Standard says that Marshal Serrano has decided to take command of the Republican army immediately. General Zobala has arrived at Tafallo.

The Carlists claim that 800 prisoners fell into their hands during the retreat of the Republicans after the battle of Muro.

The city of Santander is being threatened by a strong force of Carlists. The authorities have telegraphed for reinforcements, and several ships have moved up, ready to shell the approaches to the city on the appearance of the insurgents,

India.

Calcutta reports of July 3d from the famine districts state that the crops are in an excellent condition. The number employed at the relief wards has decreased 250,000, and only 400,000 are being fed by the government.

Mexico.

A terrible disease, the character of which is unknown, has broken out in Tlaxacala, and is proving to be a terrible epidemic. The Government is assisting the inhabitants and has adopted measures to prevent the spreading of the malady.

Germany.

The North German Gazette, the official organ of Berlin, pays a warm tribute to the Hon. George Bancroft. It says the German Government sees his departure with regret, a feeling which is live and general, in private as well as official circles, and declares that, since Frederick the Great received Franklin, the mutual understanding between Germany and the United States has never been more profound than at the present time.

Emperor William has presented his portrait, life size, and painted to order to Minister Bancroft.

Asia.

The North German Gazette, in an article headed "Fresh Complications in Asia," says: "Caravans arriving from Central Asia bring reports that Yakoob Bey is arming against Russia. It is believed he is prompted to this by the agents of Great Britain There is also a possibility of a collision between Russia and China."

Hayti.

According to news from Port-au-Prince, dated the 17th ult., General Michael Dominique was unanimously elected by the National Assembly, President of the Republic of Hayti.

☞ Hon. MARSHALL JEWELL, formerly Governor of Connecticut and now Minister to Russia, has accepted the Postmaster-Generalship. The appointment is generally pronounced a good one. But who will now go to St. Petersburg?

The Markets.

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Cotton quiet; 17¼c for middling uplands. Flour is dull and prices are in buyers' favor; receipts 22,000 bbls; sales 12,000 bbls; prices unchanged. Wheat is heavy and lower; receipts 552,000 bu; sales 90,000 bu at 133@134c for No 2 Chicago; 137@138c for No 2 Milwaukee; 138@140c for No 1 spring. Rye is quiet. Corn is dull and drooping; receipts 542,000 bu; sales 120,000 bu at 75@76½c for western mixed. Barley is nominal. Oats is reported quiet; receipts 81,000 bu; sales 26,000 bu at 56@60c for mixed western; 60@68c for white. Pork firm at $18 50@18 62½ for new mess. Cut Meats unchanged. Beef nominal for western. Lard firm at 11¾c for steam. Whiskey 99c. Sugar firm. Petroleum—5c for crude and 12¾c for refined.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING, July 7.—Flour the market for flour has been only moderately active; prices were all unchanged, with Fine, $4 00; Superfine, $4 50; Extra, $5 00; Double Extra and Fancy, $6 50@8 00, and Rye flour $5 per bbl. Wheat—The wheat market has exhibited considerable activity, and prices have fluctuated considerable, but they are now about the same in leading grades. Spot Amber brought 125c; seller July, 124c; seller August, 120c. No 2 Amber Michigan changed at 115c. For Extra White Michigan, 130c was paid. No 1 White Michigan brought 143c; No 2 132c. No 1 White Wabash has not been on the market; No 2 found buyers at 130c; No 3 at 125c; new No 1 Red Wabash was obtained at 124c; regular, at 120c; No. 2 Red found ready purchasers at 1c lower prices, 123½c. Seller August commanded 118c. For No. 3 Red 116c was asked, with 115c bid; no sales. No. 2 Amber Illinois was not in request. Corn—The Corn market has been quite active and prices have had a downward tendency, with spot High-mixed selling at a decline of 1½c, at 65¾c. Seller July was lower at 65¾c, seller August 63¾c, seller September, 64c. For Low-mixed Corn 63¾c was paid. No Grade was purchased at 60c; yellow and white corn sold respectively at 64¾@66. Oats—The market for Oats has been very dull, sales confined mostly to No 1, which brought 53c. No 2 were held at 50c without bids; Michigan and Rejected Oats were not in the market. Mill feed has been very quiet and prices have tended lower with $13 00@13 50 paid for bran and $14 00 for shorts per ton. Fine middlings were sold at $22 per ton. Pork quiet at $18 for light and $18 50 for heavy mess per barrel, and $17 for butts and rumps per barrel. Hams unchanged; sales at 14c per lb. Lard, 11¾@12c for prime in bbls and kegs per lb. Beef unchanged, $11@10 for light and heavy. $8 for prime mess per barrel. Tallow—6¾c for rosf and 6c for mutton per lb. Butter—22@25c for fresh roll, 18c for fresh in kegs and 12¾@15c for common per lb. Fruits somewhat lower; Dried Apples, 10c; dried peaches, 20@23c per lb. Potatoes, 143c for peach blows and 125c for Early Rose, 100c for common and mixed per bu. Eggs, 14@15c for fresh in barrels and crates, per dozen. Beans, 300c for large white; 220c for small white; 250c for Navy white, per bushel. Poultry dressed turkeys 18c; dressed chickens, 12½c per lb.. Whisky, 94½c. Highwines, 95c. Cheese, 14@15c. Onions, $6 50 per bbl for large yellow. Pine Lumber—Clear, $50; Second Clear, $45; Stock and Common boards, $15@16; Cull Boards, $12; Cedar Posts, 20c; Shingles, $2.50@4.75 for sawed; shaved, $6.25; Lath $2 75. Hardwood Lumber—Walnut, merchantable, dry, $60; Culls, $25@28; merchantable Green, $50@55; Culls, $30@35; ship timber, $2 75; Whitewood, $24@28; Ash lumber, $22; Butternut, $30@35; Walnut flooring, $50; Ash flooring, $35; Walnut timber 4c.